# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH JULY.

MATTERS are not at all promising on the Continent of Europe according to the opinion of M. de Laveleye. In an article contributed to the *Fortnightly*, just to hand, he speaks of the utilization of Belgium either as a road or a battle-field in the next war between France and Germany as a matter of course. France can only get at Germany through Belgium; Germany can assail the northern frontier of France by marching through Belgium. He seems to regard an alliance between France and Russia against Germany as certain, and is inclined to think that England will throw her weight ultimately into the scale on the side of Germany.

ON the two hundredth anniversary of the battle of Fehrbellin, by which Prussia laid the foundation of her future greatness, the Berlin papers remind us that after beating 11,000 Swedes with 6,000 Brandeburgers the Elector left an army of 26,000, which was raised to 28,000 under his son. Under Frederick Wilhelm I. it rose to 84,000, and Frederick the Great left it at 172,000. In 1806 Prussia fought France with 212,000, and, despite her recent defeats, the Prussian army mustered 238,000 in 1813. At the peace of 1866 Prussia had 640, 000 men under arms, and she commands now 1,600,000 on the peace footing, to which in case of war the four field battalions and those of the Landsturm (about 600,000 more) must be added.

THE Duchess of Edinburgh, writes a London correspondent, leads a domestic life, mixing from time to time in the gaieties of the Court and the nobility, but specially devoting herself to her fine, fat, baby, who is to be seen most days driving in the Park, and sometimes with his mother. Both the Duke and Duchess spend much of their time at their Kentish home, Eastwell, and are very hospitable to the neighbourhood. Count Schuvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, is a constant visitor, and Her Imperial Highness, though an attentive hostess to all, spends most of the time talking in Russian to her countryman, who is the only Russian subject who can enter the Czar's presence at any time unbidden. The Duchess is a good musician, and generally plays one or two classical morceaux after dinner, her husband displaying his musical talents more liberally.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL seems to be very anxious to provide for his sons. One of them, Lord Walter Campbell, has just been admitted as a partner in a stock broker's firm which is now styled Helbert, Wegg, and Campbell. Another son is a member of a firm of corn-dealers, and a third, it is said, occupies a subordinate position in a Tea-dealer's establishment. There is nothing discreditable in being a stock-broker, a cornfactor, or the servant of a tea dealer, but is it in accordance with the fitness of things that the sons of a Duke, the brothers-in-law of a Princess, and connected by marriage with the sovereign herself, should occupy such positions?

THE TIMES OF INDIA gives the following sketch of the career of the new Sheriff of Bombay:

"Mr. Nana Morojee commenced life as head master of the Government English School at Tanna. From June 1849 until May 1852, he was employed as head clerk, under the Political Superintendent of Kolhapore, and tutor to the Rajahs of that State. Mr. Nana Morojee was for about a year employed as Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Sholapore, and from 1853 to 1862 held a similar post at Poona. In 1856 a complicated case of conspiracy arose in Poona.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, who was then Judicial and Chief Secretary, wrote to and desired Mr. Nana Morojee to come down from Poona to Bombay and see him. When accordingly Mr Nana Morojee waited on him, Mr. Anderson explained to him that Government considered the matter a most important and delicate one, and that if Mr. Nana Morojee succeeded in securing conviction against the accused he would be considered to have rendered a valuable service to Government. Mr. Nana Morojee promised to do his best, returned to Poona, and assiduously applied himself to the performance of the work, the result being the conviction of the conspirators. The views of Government and Mr. E.I. Howard were contained in letters forwarded to him. Mr. Duncan Davidson, the then Magistrate of Poona, also incidentally alludes to this subject, in his letter dated 18th March 1859, and says, among other things, in the 3rd para, "I would only add that his conduct in that case affords a specimen of the ability, calm consideration, and good judgment which, in general, he brings to bear on the intricate magisterial duties connected with the City of Poona." During the disturbance in 1857-58, consequent upon the sepoy revolt in Hindoostan proper, Mr. Nana Morojee was Mr. Davidson's (the Magistrate) deputy and principal informant and adviser. It was he who deciphered suspicious Marathi, Hindoostani, and Persian communications, which were intercepted while in transit, and rendered other assistance to the Magistrate, in maintaining tranquility in the city and districts. The result was that although persons were hanged and blown up from the mouths of guns at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sattara, Rutnagherry, Kolhapoor, and other parts of this Presidency, peace and quiet were uninterruptedly maintained in the Poona Zilla. In 1867, Government promoted Mr. Nana Morojee from the first class Deputy Magistrateship of Surat to the appointment of Third Magistrate of Police at the Presidency, which situation he has held ever since up to this time. Several Judges of the High Court (original side), who have had opportunities of seeing his work, have made favourable mention of the manner in which he has performed it."

THE Prince Imperial, it is stated, is likely to be soon attached to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, so as to receive a course of practical military instruction from one of the most competent officers in the service, Colonel Dunham Massy, who received the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honour from the Prince's father, Napoleon III.

A REPORT has been received from Lieutenant Conder, the officer in charge of the Survey of Palestine, announcing the discovery of the Cave and City of Adullam. It is some eight miles N. E. of Beit Jibrin, which Lieutenant Conder thinks was Libnah, ten miles S. W. of Tell esSafyeh, where he places Gath, and half-way between Socoh and Keilah. It occupies a commanding position on a hill 500 feet above the Wady Sur, part of the presumed "Valley of Elah," and served as a stronghold to bar the passage of marauding Philistines up this valley, which was a sort of open highway to the rich cornland of Judah. There are the usual vestiges of an ancient city, with tombs, wells, terraces, and traces of rock fortification; it is connected by roads with neighbouring places, and it has a system of caves close to its walls still inhabited, or used as stables of sufficient magnitude for the accommodation of all David's band.

TUESDAY, 27TH JULY.

LAST SATURDAY'S *Gazette of India* contains a letter from the Government of India to Sir Douglas Forsyth thanking him for his services in connection with the Burmese mission. We make the following extract from him:

"By the communication which you made to the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs when you signed the agreement, and your letter to him of the 23rd of June, in which you placed that communication upon record, you have fully carried out the instructions which you received with regard to the demarcation of the boundary between Western Karennee and the territories of the King of Ava by a British Officer.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has learnt with much satisfaction that the negotiations placed in your charge have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and I am to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for your services upon this occasion."

Still it is said that the Government of India is not responsible for the Burman policy.

A WRITER in the *Deutsches Handels Blatt* estimates that in the three centuries and a half from the year 1500 to the end of 1849 the total production of gold amounted in weight to 8,900,000lb. and in value to £620,000,000, sterling.

GOLD was discovered in California in 1849; and since then down to the end of 1873, the writer estimates that the production of gold has reached, 9,600,000lbs, or nearly three quarters of million pounds weight more than was raised in the preceding 350 years. In value this quantity of gold reached £670,000,000 sterling. The quantity of silver raised in the same five and twenty years is estimated at 69,000,000lbs or £310,000,000 sterling in value.

THE PESHWAR CORRESPONDENT of *Indian Public Opinion* writes under date the 21st instant, that a few days ago Nowroz Khan had an engagement with Zurdad Khan, Hakim of Lalpurah, in which Zurdad Khan was taken prisoner and Nowroz Khan was victorious.

IT IS STATED that a French naval station is about to be established in Tonking. It is to consist of gunboats sent from Saigon and manned by the naval division of Cochin China.

THE CULTURE of the vine in Algeria is shown by a recent return to be steadily increasing. In 1858 4734 hectares only were planted with vines; now there are 26,000. In 1864, 63,000, in 1870 100,000, and in 1874,406,000 hectolitres of vine were made. The climate of Algeria is moreover specially suited to the vine, which two years after planting reaches a height of 4ft., and in the third year begins to bear. The soil is most favourable, and the dreaded phylloxera is as yet unknown. Even on the mountains the vine can be cultivated at a height of 2,100ft., 2,400ft., and even 4,000ft.

A LONDON PAPER states that water-pipes constructed of the newly-invented tough glass will, it is expected, be found cheaper than the present leaden pipes, and are likely before long to supersede the latter.

WE HAVE received the following death return of the Suburbs of Calcutta for June last:

"The Public Health of the Suburbs.—The mortuary return of the suburbs for the month of June 1875, shows the number of deaths to be 708 viz., 16 Christians, 277 Mahomedans, 415 Hindus. The ratio of the mortality per thousand of the population per year is 33·39 and the causes of the decease were Cholera 65 small-pox 12 fever 264 Bowel complaints 127 and the rest from all other causes."

WEDNESDAY 28TH JULY.

THE TURKESTAN GAZETTE announces that the members of the Hissar expedition arrived at Karschi on the 29th of April, and were received by the Ameer in the most friendly manner. No obstacles stand in the way of exploring the country, but the expedition has been warned of the insalubrity of the climate. The explorers intended starting on the 5th of May from Baissuna for Ketliabi and Baldjuna. On leaving the Mountains of Hissar they would proceed *via* Oba to Mundung.

IT IS reported that the Duke of Cambridge is said to be intensely annoyed because Colonel Baker attended a military dinner on the very evening of the outrage on Miss Dickinson, and proposed the Duke's health. In reply, the Duke was led to speak in the very highest terms of the Colonel, little knowing what a terrible charge hung over his head.

VICTOR HUGO is supposed to be the most successful author of the present day, from a pecuniary point of view; his earnings it is said have amounted to 120,000*l*. His plays alone are said to have brought him in nearly 80,000*l*.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC JOURNAL published in Italy gives the following statistics of the receipts of His Holiness Pius IX from St. Peter's Pence.

| *Year.* | *Francs.* | *Year.* | *Francs.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | 18,184,000 | 1866 | 5,989,000 |
| 1862 | 9,402,000 | 1867 | 14,312,000 |
| 1863 | 7,047,000 | 1868 | 14,000,000 |
| 1864 | 5,832,000 | 1869 | 17,438,000 |
| 1865 | 6,445,000 | 1870 | 26,219,000 |

The total amount in ten years counts 124,818,000 Francs in ten years. The exact sum collected in the last three or four years is not given, but the same paper states they are greatly in excess of previous years, and reckons that the total of "Peter's Pence" collected up to the present time cannot fall much short of 400,000,000 francs.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 17th July was 192, whereas the same during the previous week was 199. We are glad to notice that both small-pox and cholera have abated; the number of deaths from the first was 9 and ditto from the second 6.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Daily News* Mr. Bonnerjee made this charge against Mr. Justice Phear in an appeal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson:

"I positively assert that no part of this elaborate judgment was delivered by the judge in open court. All he said was 'I cannot give you a decree. I must dismiss this suit with liberty to bring a fresh one.' It is all very well for a judge sitting in his chamber to write out a judgment after a memorandum of appeal has been filed so as to make it appeal-proof. My Lords, if a moonsiff had been guilty of such a thing, his judgment would not only be reversed, but he would, to use Mr. Lowe's words, have received an awful castigation."

Strong language this, but is the fact stated true?

IT IS rumoured that Mr. Aitchison succeeds Sir Henry Davies as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. Our Foreign Secretary can't be anxious to retire, for he is young enough, and has much time to spare. If he takes the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab, he must retire at the end of five years, unless he counts on extension which must necessarily be short.

THURSDAY, 29TH JULY.

WE NOTICED some time ago the complaints of the people of the Diamond Harbour Sub-division respecting the weakness in the judicial machinary of that

Sub-division. We are glad to observe that that weakness has been at last removed and that a really strong man Babu Jogesh Chunder Mittra has been appointed Munsif of the Sub-division. He has also been vested with Small Cause Court powers. *Apropos* of this gentleman may we ask whether when so many famine rewards have been conferred upon others the native officers, who exerted themselves so zealously in addition to their own duties in the relief operations, would be rewarded in any way? For instance Babu Jogesh Chunder Mittra ranked first among non-executive officers of Maldah for his services in that crisis.

SOME CORRESPONDENTS at Bankura bring to our notice an important reform carried out by Mr. Larminie the Magistrate of that district. They write :

"Since the earliest days of the Bishenpur Raj, Ghatwals were employed to look after the safety of the villagers and passengers on roads. But owing to the want of proper arrangement the principal roads were infested with highway robberies and dacoities. Now it is only in Mr. Larminie's time that steps have been taken to counteract these evils by establishing Ghatwali phaurics on the sides of roads,—one station lying about half a mile distant to another. In each station from 4 to 12 Ghatwals are posted with their families, each in a separate hut. By this good arrangement passengers have nothing to fear at all."

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the subscription for a memorial to the late Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjea is progressing. It already amounts to about Rs. 1,400. In the list of subscribers we notice the names of Sir R. Stuart, Mr. Justice Turner, Mr. Spankie, Mr. Tyrrell and several Europeans gentlemen.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Oomrahatty under date the 26th July instant:

"Cholera has been doing great havoc in Berar since the 21st of May last, and is still raging furiously in some of the districts of this province. The disease was so prevalent in the Akola and Baldana districts that the outward communication to the districts was finally stopped by the Government. The superstitious people of this province, who trust very little to European medicine, unfortunately do not go to the Doctors, the Hindoos and Mahomedans of each town and village engaged heart and soul in worshipping their deities and in invoking the Allah and his Prophets. But notwithstanding the offer of 8739 human sacrifices, the great monster has not as yet left the province. It is still raging in Ellichpore and Oomrawthee districts and has already entered Whoon."

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice that the dignity of an Assistant Commissioner in Assam was rudely disturbed the other day by the audacity of a mouzadar passing his gate with an umbrella unfurled; he sent for the audacious man, and rebuked him for his impertinence. The poor Mouzadar trembled from head to foot and asked the huzoor's pardon, which was granted. What fantastic tricks are played in the far mofussil!

THERE ARE NOW in the United Kingdom 1,609 newspapers, distributed as follows: England—London, 308; provinces, 939—1,247. Wales, 58; Scotland, 149; Ireland, 187; isles, 18. Of these there are—Daily papers, England, 98; Wales, 2; Scotland, 14; Ireland, 11; isles, 2. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 643, of which 240 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of newspapers published in India :

| | Eng. | Ver. | Eng. & V. | Ver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay, ... ... ... | 35 | 62 | 21 | |
| Madras, ... ... ... | 36 | 23 | 25 | |
| Bengal, ... ... ... | 35 | 59 | 5 | |
| North Western Provinces, | 9 | 59 | 5 | |
| Punjab, ... ... ... | 10 | 30 | 1 | |
| Oudh, ... ... ... | 4 | 7 | 8 | |
| Central Provinces, ... ... | 3 | 4 | 2 | |
| British Burmah, ... ... | 14 | 5 | 0 | |
| Sind, ... ... | 9 | 3 | 1 | |
| Rajpootana, ... ... | 0 | 2 | 1 | |
| Total, ... ... | 155 | 254 | 69 | |

BABU BRIJENDRA NATH DEY, late of Canning College, Lucknow, Barrister-at-law, takes a high rank in the final examination for the Indian Civil Service for this year. His name stands third on the general list, and first on the list for Lower Bengal. He stood seventeenth in the preliminary examination. He was a Boden Sanscrit scholar and a member of St. Mary's, Oxford. He lately wrote an excellent letter to the *Times* on the Civil Service question.

FRIDAY, 30TH JULY.

THE REV. MR. SOMERVILLE, who came to enlighten us a few months ago, says in a recent address delivered in England :

"Natives were gradually pushing themselves into all the public works and offices, and if religion, which at present is not touched upon in Indian schools, were not taught to them to make them grateful for the education given by Europeans, they would most likely turn their weapons against their benefactors with results that would startle nearly every one."

This is a new plea for the dissemination of Christianity in India. But unfortunately the people of India wont voluntarily embrace it. Why not follow Mahomed's example, and carry the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other?

THE NORTH INDIA PAPERS notice the death of Moulavi Hyder Hossein, for many years a leader of the Mahomedan Bar in the N. W. P. Sudder and High Courts. The Moulavi was a wealthy land-owner of good family in Jounpore, and was independent of his profession. But till lately he regularly attended the High Court, where his learning in Mahomedan law, his uprightness, and his dignified bearing won him general regard and respect. The Acting Chief Justice expressed the regret of the Bench for the loss of the Moulvi.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER was invited to dine with Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor. He took that opportunity to present Her Majesty the last volume of his Rig Veda.

HOW THE MEMBERS of the Parliament of England spot each other out of doors. Dr. Kenealy thus attacked Mr. Bradlaugh in his paper the *Englishman* in an address to the people of England: 'You teach our legislators to eschew all injustice and to pass laws, not for the poor, but for all alike, in the true interests of our noble common-wealth. But would the Bradlaughs, Jacobins, and Atheists lead them to his result? We know that they would not. A Red Republic; a Republic of Blood; a Republic to cut off the heads of the Queen and the Prince of Wales; a Republic without religion and without a God—a Republic with Communism, Socialism, and free marriage." Mr. Braudlaugh thus repays the learned doctor with compound interest in his own organ, the *National Reformer* :

"I never have advocated a Republic of force, violence, or blood. While I have tried, and do try, to induce throughout England a Republican feeling and Republican hope, I have always taught the doctrine that you can never make a Republic by killing a king, but that you must do it by gradually building up, through years of education, the brains and hopes of the people.

I do not condescend to discuss with *you* my views on the marriage question; settle your conscience first with the woman of whom *you* grew tired, and to whose child *you* shewed your gentle nature; and if shame then leave you any voice, I will, despite your meanness, meet you on any platform to discuss my theories against your practice.

"Before your election you boasted what you would do for the people if returned to the House of Commons. You have been there, sir, since February. I dot not ask you what you have done; I ask you what have you tried to do? How have you voted? To what good cause have you devoted your so-much-vaunted courage, scholarship, and eloquence? Did you speak on behalf of Luke Hills? You who now, with crying cant, try to hang behind Joseph Arch's jaket. Did Mr. P. A. Taylor have the advantage of your legal knowledge on behalf of the poor agricultural labourer in gaol?"

"You call yourself "a Cromwell." Cromwell never went about in a carriage and outriders, paid for by mean pretence. Cromwell faced the Commons like a man; you whine there like a hound afraid of the whip. You a Cromwell! You are fond of figures of speech; so say rather a half-bred mongrel cur, which vicious'y barks until it provokes a possible retaliation, and then slinks away with its tail hanging piteously down. You a Cromwell! Cromwell never got himself up testimonial funds. Cromwell never wrote private letters, pressing other people to find out what funds were being raised for the testimonial. Cromwell was a man, not a wind-blown bladder, with umbrella, spectacles, and a brief bag full of forms of begging letters for poor men's money. You "a Cromwell," and the "leader!" Why you are so foul a counterfeit of a Cromwell, that you can never pass current, unless indeed lying Jean Luie may be also taken for truthful John Milton.

"If the very little I have yet done with my pen has already produced this effect on you, what a wretched specimen of "a Cromwell" you must be. I know that your career is already a broken one, though scarce yet begun; that your journal is falling so rapidly in circulation that you now print scarcely a fourth part of what you did a few weeks ago, and that you have heaps of waste paper unsold besides. You outrageously misrepresented Freethinkers and Republicans; all I did was quietly to refuse to permit my name to be used to give the colour of respectability to yours, and I offered to meet you in public to justify my course. Instead of responding boldly, you—according to your description—"the greatest orator in the world," were silent, and you piteously cry for mercy, and say you do not know if you are on "your head or your heels." For shame, fellow, make a pretence of bravery if you cannot be brave. You—who have hurled out epithets for weeks like some drunken bargee or Billingsgate fishvendor—you now begin to whine because my first blow back has touched you in your only sensitive spot—your pocket."

What next and next?

THE FOLLOWING scene occurred in a North West Court in reference to the Landhura case :

*Mr. Newton*—I feel I am justified at this stage to declare that what has been done with reference to this witness Farnon has been most under-handed, and Mr. Warner has lent himself to it and been guilty of it.

*The Judge*—Mr. Newton, it is very improper of you to say so.

*Mr. Warner*—(in a great state excitement, voice faltering extremely as if crying.) I will not stand this, a man in my position, the Government Advocate, a member of the Calcutta Bar, to be told that I have acted in an under-handed manner by a low insolent half-caste idiot like him, whom three of the Judges of the High Court have declared unworthy to belong to the profession. I claim protection from the Court.

*The Judge*—Come, come, Mr. Warner, you have retaliated in very strong language.

*Mr. Warner*—Yes I have, and I will not stand it any longer. I have stood it quite long enough, I will vindicate my conduct anywhere. I have left my sting in him.

*Mr. Newton*—Yes, by your language you have clearly shown what you are. The learned counsel has been crying with rage.

*Mr. Warner*—No. I have not, but there is no disgrace to cry under such circumstances.



*Mr. Newton*—I maintain I am perfectly justified in stating what I did. The Court is not aware of what has occurred and very properly thought my observation improper."

So the Mofussil bar is imitating the good graces of the Yankee Doodle.

THE JUDGES of the Punjab Chief Court have applied to the Government of India for permission to hold their Court at Simla. The Government of India has set a bad example in its own person. We should not be surprised if the Judges of the Bengal High Court were to put in a similar application.

THE *COMMERCE*, an Alexandria paper, says that Egypt will probably soon become an important exporter of salt to India. Since the 1st of May last, 6,000 tons of that article, produced by the new salt-pans at Suez, have been exported to Calcutta.

SATURDAY, 31ST JULY.

THE ENGLISHMAN preaches this morality in the Baker-Dickinson case :

"In a girl, evidently not gifted with a surplus of self-possession, being frightened at the rape of a kiss by a stranger in a railway carriage, we see no improbability whatever. A hundred terrible visions might very well have suggested themselves to her; coloured her subsequent impressions, and converted the best meant subsequent efforts to pacify and restrain her into indications of a totally different intention. This seems to us much more probable than that Colonel Baker should have persisted in a course which would not only stamp him as a heartless ruffian, but inevitably ruin him. Such having been the case, it is not at all inconceivable that, on reviewing what had occurred more calmly, and hearing Colonel Baker's explanation, Miss Dickinson may have been herself convinced that, by the worst part of her charge, she had wronged him."

How edifying this? The "rape of a kiss" is certainly the best defence of Col. Baker. We observe from a telegram that the grand jury have found a true bill for misdemeanour against that officer.

THE INDIAN STATESMAN hears that the School-book Committee on Bengali School-books have submitted their report. It is stated that they recommend that the choice of books should as of old be left to Inspectors, the Government or rather the Director only laying down the *subjects* of study. We hear on the contrary that the Committee give a list of approved books and recommend that the School authorities should be allowed the discretion of selecting such of the approved works for each subject as they might think proper.

WITH REFERENCE to the much-vexed question of lady doctors the Medical Council of England are of opinion that "the study and practice of medicine and surgery, instead of offering a field of exertion well fitted for women, do, on the contrary, present special difficulties which cannot be safely ignored, and some of which cannot be obviated. Instead of medicine offering more facilities and less difficulties for women than other professions, the Medical Council believe that, as the whole question is looked into, there will be found peculiar hindrances, moral and physical, to the successful pursuit of medicine by women. Moreover, they desire to add that if it be admitted that women should enter the medical profession, the existence of an equal fitness for other professions must be assumed." It is stated that Dr. Parkes and Macnamara, who advocated the cause of women doctors, objected to the term 'moral and physical hindrances.'

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has signed a contract for the introduction of Captain Liernur's triple system of drainage and sewage into St. Petersburg, which we described a few issues back. It is first to be tried in a district inhabited by 15,000 people, and then, if successful, it will be extended to the whole city, which contains some 600,000 inhabitants. The Russian Engineers, says the *Lancet*, estimate the cost of laying the triple series of pipes at less than that required for ordinary sewers on the water-flushing principle.

ACCORDING to the *Behar Herald* Munshi Peary-lal's labor of love seems to be well appreciated by those, for whose sake the labor has been undertaken. More than 500 marriages in the Patna Division were celebrated according to his scale of reduced expense during the last few months.

AN ACCOUNT of the successful cultivation of Carolina paddy in British Burma has, we observe, been published by the Agricultural Society of that Province. The superiority of this grain over other exported grains is said to consist, first, in its being a three months' ripening paddy, and therefore in its early readiness for the market; secondly, in its being unusually large-sized; and thirdly, in its exceptionally large out turn.

CHOLERA seems to be raging far and wide. Many Indian stations have been attacked by the fell disease. Even that Paradise of Indian officials, Simla, has not escaped. It has gone to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. In Celebes, cholera is prevailing more or less in all the districts. In Palembang it is extending in the Oganulu division. A Samarang paper states that at Kalatten, the inhabitants of whole villages

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have almost all perished from it. Its ravages in Bali may be judged from the fact that at Buleling which was inhabited by 67,000 persons, from 3,000 to 4,000 persons have fallen. In most of the residencies in Java, the state of health is less favourable owing to intense heat, and cases of cholera are appearing everywhere more or less. Calcutta is comparatively fortunate this year.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that Father Lafont's usual fortnightly lecture will be delivered on Thursday next, subject—the nature of light.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*London, 23rd July.*—In the House of Commons last night, Sir G. S. Jenkinson put a question to Government relative to the recommendations of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Euphrates Valley Railway project. Mr. Disraeli, in reply, said he would rejoice if it could be accomplished, but that Government must hesitate before guaranteeing the expenditure of probably ten millions sterling. He believed, however, that such a line would never pay, except for the traffic that would arise from the passage of troops and summer tourists over it.

*23rd.*—The House of Commons this afternoon was a scene of unparalleled excitement, in consequence of Mr. Disraeli having withdrawn Mr. Plimsoll's Merchant Shipping Bill. Mr. Plimsoll vehemently urged Mr. Disraeli not to consign thousands to death by the withdrawal of the Bill. Alluding to ship-owners in Parliament, Mr. Plimsoll said he was determined to unmask the villains who were sending sailors to certain death. On being requested to retract this statement he refused, and presented a protest against the proceedings, and immediately afterwards left the House. Mr. Disraeli then moved that the Speaker should reprimand Mr. Plimsoll, and the House finally agreed to afford him an opportunity of apologising, by requiring him to attend on the 29th instant.

*27th.*—The Turkish forces have attacked the insurgents in Herzegovina, and two days' sanguinary but indecisive fighting have ensued. The Alphonsist troops are besieging the town of Urgel. Operations elsewhere are at present suspended. The heavy rains in the West and other parts of England have ceased, and the weather is now fine.

*30th July.*—In the Commons last night Mr. Plimsoll apologized and withdrew the unparliamentary expressions, he used on the 23rd instant, on the occasion of the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill. Mr. Disraeli considered his apology full and satisfactory, and the original motion of reprimand was discharged.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the following publications and periodicals: 1. Bharutvarshiya Rajadarpana, by Niranjun Mookerjea. 2. The rules of the Hindu Welfare Advancement Society, Madras. 3. The Calcutta Pantheon. 4. Key to Ditto. 5. Petition respecting the Abkari Bill. 6. *Pratibimba* for Assar. 7. *Ganankura* for Srabun. 8. *Mookerjee's Magaizne* for March, April and May. 9. Report of the Nagpore School of Medicine for 1874.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1875.

## THE LOYALTY MEETING.

CALCUTTA as the capital of the Empire has justly taken the lead in organizing measures for a demonstration of loyalty on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in this country. While Bombay is discussing the best way of shewing its loyalty at the expense of its ratepayers, Calcutta is up and doing. A monster meeting was held at the Town Hall on Saturday, last which was attended by representatives of all classes of the metropolitan community, and adorned by a few choice flowers of the fair sex. The meeting was opened by the Sheriff, Babu Degumber Mitter, with a few appropriate words, when on his motion, seconded by Mr. Bullen-Smith, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor took the chair. His Honor, in a lucid and interesting speech, explained the object of the meeting, and in doing so briefly glanced at the position and power of England relatively to the other nations of Europe. He gave a vivid picture of the political importance of England, and also of Calcutta, the capital of European Asia. He next alluded to the arrangements in contemplation for making a fitting demonstration of loyalty on the occasion of the Prince's visit to this city. The Government will brilliantly illuminate the public buildings and provide fire-works, the Municipality will light its own buildings, markets, and squares, and the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades their buildings. The Prince will march in procession through the greater part of the European Town, and the Native Town as far as Collootolla, Canning Street and the Strand, and His Honor hoped that private gentlemen living within this area will illuminate their houses in a fitting manner. Sir Richard Garth, our new Chief Justice, in a few emphatic sentences, moved the first Resolution, which runs as under:

"That as the inhabitants of Calcutta are rejoiced to hear that it is the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to honor this city with a visit, and thus to afford them an opportunity of expressing their loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, it is expedient that they should unite in one common demonstration for the purpose of doing honor to His Royal Highness, on his arrival at the Metropolis of British India.

The Resolution was seconded by Raja Romanath Tagore, the Nestor of the Hindu Community.

Mr. Morgan, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, moved the second Resolution—

"That an Address be prepared from the Municipal Corporation, in which all classes be invited to join, for the purpose of welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta, and conveying to His Royal Highness the earnest expression of the loyalty and devotion of the community towards Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Resolution was seconded by Raja Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur.

Mr. Paul, the Advocate-General, moved the third Resolution—

"That public subscription be invited for the purpose of defraying the cost of illuminating, on a scale befitting the importance of the occasion, the principal public thoroughfares of the Town in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Moulvi Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur seconded the Resolution.

Mr. Allardyce, Master of the Trades' Association, moved the fourth Resolution—

"That the Corporation of Calcutta be requested to illuminate all property under their control, and that this Meeting does record its hope, that the residents of the Town will illuminate their private residences and places of business."

Raja Narendra Krishna seconded the Resolution.

Babu Kristodas Pal moved the fifth Resolution—

That the following gentlemen be named a General Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and adopting the measures necessary for illuminating the chief thoroughfares of the Town to the extent of the funds subscribed, and also for doing all that may be necessary for giving effect to the foregoing Resolutions, and that the aforesaid Committee be authorized to appoint an Executive Committee for the managment of all matters of detail, and also be empowered to appoint a Secretary on such salary as the Committee may think fit.

*President.*—The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD GARTH,—*Chief Justice.*

| MEMBERS. | MEMBERS |
|---|---|
| Moharajah of Burdwan. | B Newman, Esq |
| Moharajah of Doomraon. | Alfred T Osmond, Esq |
| Moharajah Jogender Buuwaree Govind, Bahadoor. | Bradford Leslie, Esq, C E |
| Moharajah of Beteah. | J. B. Roberts Esq |
| Moharajah of Hutwa. | P. A. Cavorke Esq |
| Moharajah Ramkishen Sing of Ticaree. | Rajah Romanauth Tagore, Bahadoor |
| Hon'ble A. Macpherson. | " Komul Krishna, Bahadoor |
| " G. C. Paul. | " Narendra Krishna, Bahadoor |
| Rajah Radhapersaud Sing. | Baboo Degumber Mitter |
| Rajcoomar of Beteah. | Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law |
| Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland. | Rajah Harendra Krishna' Bahadoor |
| " V. H. Schalch. | " Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor |
| " T. W. Brookes. | Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter |
| " Nawab Ashgur Ali Diler Jang, C. S. I. | " Kristodas Pal |
| " Stuart Hogg | Prince Furrook Shah |
| Brigadier General Ross | Baboo Rajendralala Mitra |
| E C Morgan, Esq | Rai Rajendro Mullick, Bahadoor |
| J R Bullen Smith, Esq | Baboo Heeralaul Seal |
| D Scott, Esq, C E | " Soobuldas Mullick |
| R Stewart, Esq | " Jodoolaul Mullick |
| G F Mewburn, Esq | " Chunder Mohun Chatterjee |
| D Cowie, Esq | " Keshub Chunder Sen |
| R A Lyall, Esq | " Damooder Doss Burmon |
| Alexander A Apcar, Esq | Coomer Grish Chunder Sing |
| W J Curtoys, Esq | Moonshee Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor |
| Elias S Gubboy, Esq | Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor |
| F Lamouroux, Esq | Rai Grish Chunder Dass, Bahadoor |
| E Audisio, Esq | Rai Kanny Laul Dey, Bahadoor |
| General Litchfield | |
| R Macallister, Esq | |
| Manackjee Rustomjee, Esq | |
| T M Robinson, Esq | |
| T A Viasto, Esq | |
| H F Brown, Esq | |
| R Allardyce, Esq | |
| J B Knight, Esq | |

R. TURNBULL, Esq., *Honorary Treasurer*

Mr. Elias Gubboy seconded the Resolution.

Mr. Stuart Hogg in a neat speech voted thanks to the chair, which Sir Richard Temple acknowledged in appropriate terms.

After the meeting was over the members of the General Committee met in a side room to elect an Executive Committee. Sir Richard Garth, President of the General Committee, moved that the under-mentioned gentlemen be elected members of the Executive Committee.:

The Hon'ble Stuart Hogg,—*Chairman of the Justices.*
The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch,—*Chairman of the Port Commissioners.*
Mr. Morgan,—*President of the Chamber of Commerce.*
Mr. Allardyre—*Master of the Trades Association.*
Mr. Bradford Leslie,—*Engineer to the Justices.*
Prince Furrook Shah.
Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur,—*Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association.*
*Babu Degumber Mitter,—Sheriff of Calcutta.*

We are sorry that the Committee commenced their operations with a gross jobbery. They appointed Mr. N. A Chick to be their paid Secretary on a salary of Rs. 400 or Rs. 200—we did not catch the exact figure—and a horse allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. Apart from the slight incongruity that the Hackney Coach Registrar should be Secretary to the Prince of Wales' Committee, it is we are compelled to say an insult to the Calcutta public to entrust a man with this delicate business, who made such a mess if not a scandal of the Calcutta Census. It is also noteworthy that while Mr. Robert Turnbull has been appointed *Honorary* Treasurer, though he will have to perform the most difficult part of the work, viz., the collection of subscriptions and the keeping of accounts, Mr. Chick has been appointed on a salary of Rs. 500 a month to do the work of a correspondence clerk, though the correspondence which he will have to carry on and sign must be precious little, inasmuch as the greater part of the business will have to be done in demi-official letters, which the Chairman must write and sign himself. If the motion for Mr. Chick's appointment was not opposed at the meeting, it was simply in deference to the respected and amiable Chief Justice, who was made to propose it. Why was not Mr. Wood of the Chamber of Commerce invited to assume the Secretaryship? His appointment would have given universal satisfaction.

Such are the arrangements made for making a common demonstration of loyalty in Calcutta. But we may tell our countrymen that their obligation will not end by subscribing to the general fund. They gave a separate reception to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and it would be but proper that they should do themselves the honour of making a similar demonstration of loyalty on the arrival of his eldest brother. Native Calcutta should represent Native Bengal on this auspicious occasion. We are of opinion that a Central Committee should be appointed in Calcutta as the head-quarters, and Branch Committees in the districts for the collection of subscriptions in order to give a hearty and loyal welcome to our future King in the name and on behalf of the whole native population of Bengal. If the wealthy and well-to-do in the town and in the province combine in this general demonstration of Indian loyalty in the metropolis of the Queen's Indian empire, we make no doubt that it will be worthy of the great community, who will be represented by it.

## THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE.

ALTHOUGH we do not support the charge of breach of faith brought against the Government of India by Mr. Lowe in consequence of the block existing for some time in covenanted appointments in the North Western Provinces, we must confess that we have perused the debate upon the subject with great interest. It shews how jobbery is rampant in India. Mr. Lowe made some startling revelations. He said:

"For the Government of India to select their own relations and friends and put them into the best places while they put those to whom they were pledged into inferior positions and then said the latter had no claim for compensation was gross injustice. In Madras when a civilian received £920 a year, in the North-West Provinces he received only £600, and when one in Madras received £1,920 a year, in the North-West Provinces he received only £900. But in the case of Madras there was comparatively no jobbing. He would now call attention to the petition before the House, because it was necessary that the House should see the complaints which had been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and the answer which that Government had given to them. He would be very glad to submit this petition to a Committee of the House, but the Government had decided not to grant one. Here were some of the instances of military and uncovenanted men obtaining appointments in the Civil Service to the exclusion of covenanted civilians. First there was Major James, a major of a cavalry regiment, who had never done any civil work in his life. In 1870 Major James was appointed to be the chief civil magistrate of a district. The appointment was believed to have been made against his own wish because his military appointment was wanted for some one else. Major James was so absolutely ignorant of civil work that he had to be placed for six weeks under another magistrate to learn it, and was then declared qualified to award sentences of seven years' imprisonment, though a civilian had two years' training in England and two years' more in India before he was allowed to award more than six months. At the time Major James was appointed there were covenanted civilians of ten and 11 years' standing in the same Province in lower grades. The next case was that of Mr. Kiernander. He was an uncovenanted assistant in the Financial Department, and was gazetted in the order of the Government of India, Financial Department dated the 16th of April, 1875, "to take charge of the office, of Accountant-General of Punjab." That was one of the offices specially reserved for covenanted civilians by the 24th

and 25th Vict., cap, 54, sec. 2, and the Government of India evaded the law by gazetting a man "to be in charge of the office of Accountant-General," instead of to be Accountant-General, although he drew the full pay and performed all the duties. They had now ceased to appoint young civilians to the Financial Department of the Treasury, and they held a sham competition in India of three or four nominees, who were often rejected candidates for the Civil Service. The third case was that of Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, North-West Provinces. Mr. Kempson went out in 1857 as an undermaster in Mr. Madock's school at Mussoorie; he was a great cricketer and attracted the Lieutenant-Governor's attention, who appointed him Inspector of Schools at £1,200 a year about 1860, and in 1862 Director of Public Instruction, the highest appointment in the Educational Department, and one which had always been held by a civilian up to that time. The pay was £3,000 a year, and civilians of the same standing as Mr. Kempson (15 years) were only receiving an average of £1,200 a year in the same Province. The right hon. gentleman also cited similar cases of Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Mr. J. C. Macdonald, Mr. H. W. Gibson, Mr. H. H. Butts, and Mr. P. J. White, as specimens of the kind of thing which was going on in India, and as instances which showed that the men put in by interest not only absorbed the appointments intended for civilians, but got pushed on more rapidly, and drew more pay than their civilian contemporaries who were better trained, and were, therefore, presumably more efficient. (Hear' hear.)"

Some of these facts we must confess are very damning. In reply Lord George Hamilton said that the Government of India cannot be blamed for it has very little patronage at its disposal. True, but has it always used conscientiously the patronage it has? Take for instance the Financial Department. That department is entirely under its control, and how have the snug berths in that department been disposed of? Have they not been given away to "relations and friends?" Have they not been conferred upon the sons, nephews, and cousins of ex-directors of the late East India Company, Indian Councillors retired Indian Officers of note, leading officers of the English Treasury, *et hoc genus omne*? Were not some of these men directly nominated by the Secretary of State? Many of them have proved hard bargains and consequently a burden on the Indian Exchequer. It is true that there is a sort of competitive examination held for their admission, but it is a sham. If a list of the "hard bargains" of the Financial Department were called for, the truth would be out.

Sir George Campbell made a revelation, which was of course well known before. He observed, "he believed the right hon. gentleman was perfectly right in all the cases he had mentioned. But with regard to the mass of appointments in the Punjab and Oude, they had not arisen from jobbery, but were rather the result of the muddle which occurred on the abolition of the Army in India. A large number of officers were thrown, on their hands, and it was necessary for the Government of India by hook or by crook to provide for them. A large number were provided for in Civil employ in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces. Great bounties in the shape of deferred annuities were held out to them by way of compensation for their grievances, provided they served long periods. The effect of that system was that the military officers being in Civil employ did not retire, they blocked the service, and it became extremely difficult to give the Civilians the promotion which had been promised them." Mr. Grant Duff supported Sir George Campbell's statement, but as usual he vented his wrath against Sir Charles Wood. He said: "he could not help remembering that the worst part of the muddle which had then occurred arose from a vote taken in a very thin House under the administration of Sir Charles Wood. (Hear hear.)" He should have added 'that the greater part of the "amalgamation muddle" was due to Court influence. It is now generally believed that the amalgamation would not have been carried out, if the late Prince Albert had not assumed a strong position in respect of it.

But the tales of jobbery do not end here. Lord George Hamilton contributed his quota to the revelations made. Mr. Lowe suggested compensation to the civilians, who have suffered from the block in promotion, and in reply Lord George Hamilton said: "The right hon. gentleman said there had been a breach of faith towards these Civil Servants. Suppose his assertion were put to this test, and the committee were granted upon condition that all the concessions made to them in respect of pensions and furloughs were given up in return for the increase of pay now asked for. He felt sure that the Civil Servants who now put forward this grievance would not agree to such a condition. Two years ago the Indian Government had made an immense concession in the matter of pensions, the result being to impose an additional charge of £70,000 a year upon the revenues of India and to give a Civil Servant who had served 25 years, including four years' furlough, a pension of £1,000 quite irrespective of the amount of his yearly contribution towards buying the annuity. Any loss these gentlemen had sustained in consequence of a want of promotion might be debited against the advantage they would gain under the new pension rules, and if that were done he believed the Indian Exchequer would be found not the better, but the worse for the change." Let us see how the accounts of the Indian tax-payers stand. In 1857 the number of Bengal Civil Servants was 392, while in 1874 it rose to 526. This enormous increase implies that the covenanted Civilians have taken the grounds which were hitherto occupied by uncovenanted officers, after making every allowance for new offices created by the Government of India during the interval, and this over-supply of Civilians has necessarily come to pass at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. There is consequently a block in promotion, and as a bribe to the disappointed men, the Government of India has made a general revision in the rules of furlough and pension, which the Under-Secretary of State says has resulted in an annual expenditure of £70,000. This is the way the civilized and Christian people of England discharge their sacred trust in the East. Would they have dared commit in their country such jobberies as Mr. Lowe has so effectively exposed, and such unjustifiable appropriations of the public revenue as Lord George Hamilton himself admitted? The dumb millions of India have no voice in the raising of taxes upon them or in the expenditure of their money, and this is the way their money goes. Is it not sad to reflect that while influential members of Parliament should deem it their duty to advocate the cause of a few Civilians, because they have not received rapid promotion, and charge the Government in strong language with breach of faith, while there has been no breach of faith, there was not one who felt any qualms of conscience regarding the poor tax-payers of India, who were thus being sacrificed for the sake of a few hungry English youths. Not one member called attention to the grievous injustice which was thus done to the people of India. View this Civil Service question how we may, the broad fact remains that at every step the poor Indians are sacrificed to the Englishman's lust for employment.

## THE OPIUM DEBATE.

CERTAIN members of Parliament have discovered a cheap way to Heaven. They denounce the opium traffic, and seem to think that if they could abolish it, their conscience would be satisfied, and a place would be secured for them in Heaven. But they forget that no amount of ranting will cure the Chinese of their vicious taste, that if the Indian Government were to retire from the field, private individuals will take up the cultivation, and what would be the result? The Government of India would lose a revenue of about 5 milions nett and must find other means to repair this loss. Well did Mr. Laing say, "he had great respect for philanthropy which was philanthropy at its own expense, but little for philanthropy which was philanthropy at the expense of others. If they endeavoured, on account of some conscientious scruple, to force measures on the Government of India which would cause a sacrifice of between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000 of revenue, they ought to say whether they were prepared to make up for that loss or for any part of it. How was it proposed to supply the deficit? If the Government of India were to double or even treble the Salt Duty it would not suffice, and he did not suppose any philanthropist would recommend such a step. After repeated attempts to impose it, the Income Tax had been withdrawn, to all appearance finally; and as to that tax, it had not at the very highest produced more than a fourth of the sum derived from opium. Was it desired that they should unsettle the Land Settlements and break faith with all the cultivators of the soil in order to increase the Land Revenue—which it would be necessary to do to the extent of 25 or 30 per cent. if they wanted to make up the amount of the revenue from opium? Or were they prepared to allow a heavy import duty on Manchester manufactures? They would not by that means get nearly what they sacrificed, but it would be an evidence of sincerity. No one could suppose however, that such a duty would be tolerated by this country. Some practical substitute must be shown, and it must be a substitute which would not fall upon the vast and poor population for whom we were trustees." This is the practical issue of the question, and we are not surprised that no one was prepared to face it in the Commons' debate on the subject. There was a good deal of sentimentalism vented on the occasion, but mere sentiment will not fill the Exchequer. We are glad to observe that the question was fairly handled by Sir George Campbell. He said: "The Indian Government had nothing whatever to do with forcing opium on the Chinese. If forced it was upon them, that Government had totally dissociated themselves from the transaction. Both in the past and at present the matter was one between the British merchants and the Chinese, and the Indian Government had had no part in it. Looking at the matter from an Indian point of view, the question was a more simple one. He had considered the subject a good deal, and it appeared to him that the relative evils of opium and alcohol were very much on a par. Both undoubtedly were very bad; the one was the vice of the West, and the other the vice of the East. It had been said that opium was a cursed thing which we were bound to ignore altogether—that we should dissever ourselves from the traffic in opium and from the opium revenue. He ventured to say that was not a practical view of the matter. How could we shake ourselves free from the opium traffic? Only in one of two ways—either by leaving the cultivation free or by prohibiting it altogether. What would be the result of leaving the cultivation free? It would be consumed more largely than ever, while we should sacrifice our opium revenue. Were we prepared to take that course? When the hon. baronet the member for Carlisle had not only carried his Permissive Bill, but when the manufacture and use of alcohol were entirely prohibited, it might then be possible to suggest the prohibition of the cultivation of opium; but it was totally impossible that our Indian revenue should be sacrificed for the benefit of the Chinese. We did not leave the traffic in alcohol free, but we checked it by a very heavy taxation. Opium was one of those things upon which the imposition of a heavy duty enabled us to serve God and mammon at the same time—doing good to our neighbours by checking its consumption and raising a large revenue for ourselves. (Hear, hear.) The question was—in what form should the taxation be imposed on this noxious article of consumption? He should be glad if he could see his way to a simple duty in place of monopoly system; but he thought the monopoly system worked well, and it was more unseemly than injurious. The Gottenburg system, under which the public authorities regulated the liquor traffic so that as little harm as possible should be done to the community, was precisely analogous to the system followed in Bengal with regard to the opium traffic. The opium revenue was of very great importance to India, and there would be much risk attending changes. We derived a large revenue from opium, and the financial condition of India at the present time was not such as would justify us in running great financial risks for the sake of an idea. (Hear, hear.) So far from being in a flourishing state, our Indian revenue barely sufficed to make both ends meet, and the sudden suppression of the opium traffic would, therefore, be attended with considerable danger. As to the position of the ryots, there was no pressure whatever put upon them to grow opium, and under a different system they would probably fare worse than they did at present. In the same districts as those in which opium was grown the manufacture of indigo was carried on by private speculators, and the ryots engaged in that industry were not by any means free, for they were under a sort of feudalism. If a system of duties were adopted, in

regard to opium it would probably be necessary to interfere with the opium trade—to lay down strict regulations as to where opium ought to be grown, and to take great precautions against smuggling. Thus, the proposed change involved other than purely financial consideration, and it would be most injudicious to take any hasty step in the matter." Mr. Laing, after dwelling on the invigorating effects of opium upon the health of the Chinese, remarked:

"The intoxication caused by opium was less violent in its character than that occasioned by alcohol, and less crime was committed in Singapore under the influence of the former than there was in this country under the influence of the latter. It was very easy, of course, to get up evidence as to the frightful effects of opium, but such evidence could not always be implicitly relied on. At Singapore, while the Chinese took their opium, the Europeans drank arrack, and the native population took tobacco and betel nut. It was found that the Chinese were worth three of the natives, and therefore it could not be said that the human frame deteriorated under the influence of the nervous stimulant which they so freely used. Under the circumstances were we in a fit of virtuous indignation to destroy so productive an Indian industry for the sake of moral considerations while we continued to raise greater part of our own revenue from alcohol? It would be most unjust if we were to be thus cheaply virtuous at the expense of 200 millions of the poor toiling wretched ryots of India, for whom we were the trustees, and whom we ought to endeavour to raise in the scale of comfort and of civilization. As to the mode of collecting the revenues, he disapproved altogether of the proposal to abolish the Government monopoly on opium, and to raise a revenue from the drug by means of an export duty. Such a course would lead to the ruin of the trade by occasioning vast fluctuations in the price of the drug and by encouraging Chinese competition, and would give rise to a large amount of smuggling. The revenue which we derived from opium was not a precarious one, but was a continually increasing one, being based on the growing demands of a large portion of the human race. He regarded the great danger to our Indian Empire as being not Russian aggression, not Indian disaffection, nor another Mutiny; it would arise from the wish to govern India from home in accordance with Indian ideas and English sentiments. (Hear, hear.) as far as he knew, every time that English public opinion had been so brought to bear as to interfere with the action of those who were responsible in India for the government of India the rasult had been disastrous. He asked the House to beware how they did anything of that sort in the matter of Indian finance."

Mr. Laing was right. Experimenting upon Finance is dangerous game. Next to land, opium is the richest source of Indian revenue, and it cannot be safely abandoned. Lord George Hamilton, the Under-Secretary of State, made a sensible speech. We reproduce below the greater part of his speech. He said:

"It had been assumed that it was entirely owing to the action of the Indian Government that the Chinese smoked opium. Why was the smuggling of opium carried on? Because the people wanted it. Was it likely that it would be grown in India and that merchants would take to smuggling unless there was a strong disposition on the part of the country to which it was sent to consume opium? Mr. Cooper and Sir Rutherford Alcock pointed out that the opium smocking had existed in China for centuries. It was perfectly true that in Eastern China the opium chiefly used there came from India; but Mr. Cooper stated that he had travelled all over Western China, and found that the people there cultivated opium more extensively than in the other parts of China. If he might venture to suggest it to his hon. friends who differed from him, he could not help thinking that they accepted too readily the instances of persons who made an immoderate use of opium and drew from it a general deduction that every one who indulged in it was completely demoralized, physically and morally. There was very remarkable evidence bearing on this point. There could be no question that the Chinaman who smokes moderately can do an amount of work which no native of any other country could perform. There was a very remarkable report which had come quite recently from a Consul in China whose territory was in the western part of the Empire, and who once held opinions similar to those expressed that evening. This gentleman believed that the use of opium was entirely demoralizing to the individual who was addicted to it, and he gave his experience, which was extensive, and which induced him to alter his opinion. During his journeys he came into the closest relations with men who smoked. Their work was of the hardest and rudest—and the attention of the hon. member for Carlisle was called to this—they had constant recourse to this and plunge into the stream in all seasons. The quantity of food they ate was simply prodigious, and the two most addicted to the habit of smoking were the pilot and the ship's cook. On the steadiness of nerve of the former the safety of the junk depended, and yet they seemed to be almost independent of sleep rest. The Consul added that he did not believe that the smoking of this native drug did any harm; his opinion with regard to it had been much modified, and he was bound to admit that it could be smoked without injury. This was testimony of undoubted reliability, and the result arrived at was the same as the decision previously arrived at by other persons. Mr. Cooper, in his evidence, said that the habit of smoking was very prevalent among the Chinese. He said that if you suddenly cut off the supply of opium one-third of the whole nation would die; and he added that so long as it is moderately supplied, so long as it was used in moderation, it was not detrimental to health, and that the people were able to perform an enormous quantity of work. He might quote another important authority, who declared that the Chinese would have opium, that if the Government prohibited its growth no good would be done, and that the Indian Government conferred a great benefit on that part of China to which they imported opium. One of the great evils of China was over-population, and if the opium was not imported, the Chinese would cultivate it in place of cereals and other food. He was aware that opium smoking was prohibited in China under pain of death. Who was the individual who passed that law? He was the Sir Wilfrid Lawson of China. (Laughter.) He was a man determined to put down opium and all stimulants, and seeing a man one day smoking he instantly ordered his head to be cut off. (Laughter.) This law was a dead letter, and no one attempted to enforce it. (Hear.) He hoped his hon. friend (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) would draw some little deduction from this excessive prohibition, for he had little doubt if his hon. friend was successful in enforcing his principles his descendants would find that the law would be disregarded. (Hear,) Two different lines of argument were adopted on this question. They were told on the one hand that the source of revenue was precarious, inasmuch as the cultivation of opium was extending in China; and, on the other hand, they were told they must prohibit the importation of opium into China because it was owing to the Indian opium that the Chinese people were perishing. He quoted the statements of 16 missionaries from Hongkong who, while clearly showing that the demand, consumption, and native cultivation of opium were increasing, made the remarkable declaration that there was an opportunity for Great Britain to check the ruinous habit by stopping the supply. He believed that whether they stopped the importation of opium into China or not the Chinese would have opium, and therefore it was not fair or accurate to place on the head of the Indian Government all the evils which ensue from the immoderate use of opium. (Hear.) As to the suggestion of the hon. member for Wigtonshire that they should abandon the Bengal and adopt the Bombay system, he confessed he did not see if it was not wrong to derive any revenue from opium, why it was wrong to get it by excise or import duties. His hon. friend the member for Kirkcaldy considered this a proposal for sacrificing a considerable portion of the revenue for an idea. (Hear.) He quite understood that there might be certain hon. gentleman who considered it wrong of the Indian Government to associate themselves in any way with the cultivation or manufacture of opium, but if he could show that every one of the evils which the hon. member deprecated under the present system would be increased tenfold by the proposal the hon. member made that the amount of opium that would be imported must be doubled or even more largely increased, he thought it would be admitted that the suggestion made would in no way check that which the hon. member deplored. In Assam the people were allowed to cultivate opium, and the result was the whole population became demoralized. (Hear, hear.) That was because there was no restriction, no regulation, no control exercised, and women and children were in the habit of sucking rags saturated with the drug. But in India the persons now engaged in the cultivation of opium were the healthiest and sturdiest of the population."

"There were, four objections to the proposal of his hon. friend. The first was that it would demoralize the people, the second that it would cause the loss of a large amount of revenue from Bengal, the third that we should introduce an element of uncertainty into the income, and the fourth that we should never be able to adjust our expenditure to our income. He quite admitted that if the Government of India could raise their revenue otherwise it would be better not to raise so much from opium. But we were a practical people and must adopt practical methods. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Laing) had said that we should not attempt to govern India from the House of Commons by abstract resolutions. He agreed with that opinion. It had been said that Sir W. Muir was most anxious to surrender this revenue, but he could not do it. Why? Because he was the Finance Minister of India. (Hear, hear.) It was urged that he would be supported by the enlightened opinion of the House of Commons. But the enlightened opinion of the House of Commons would not furnish him with resources nor relieve him of his responsibility as Finance Minister. (Hear.) It might be wrong to smoke opium, but why was it proposed to enter upon a course of policy which would increase the burden of taxation upon those who did not smoke opium? (Hear, hear.) No doubt, the expenditure of the Government of India had increased very much during the last ten or 15 years. His experience was of course limited, but he felt bound to say he did not see any prospect of materially reducing that expenditure. We had to maintain a large European army in India, the whole strength of our administration there was European, and the cost of importing Englishmen for our Administration and our Army was annually increasing. But if this opium revenue should be abolished, we must do one of two things—either largely reduce our expenditure or impose additional taxation on the people of India. Which alternative would his hon. friend accept? If we largely reduced the expenditure, we must put a stop to measures which were largely adding to the moral and material prosperity of the country. One of the pleas for our remaining in India was that we were giving the people a better government than they ever had before. But if you reduced the revenue you at once cut way from yourselves the power of doing much for the amelioration of the condition of the people. (Hear.)"

The House divided on the question, and the Resolution was thrown out by a majority of 57. Common sense triumphed in the House of Commons over sickly sentimentality. To the sentimentalists who advocate the abolition of the opium traffic our advice is—physician heal thyself! First abolish the liquor traffic of England, which spreads disease, death, pauperism, and demoralization like a plague, and then meddle with the opium trade of India, but not until then.

## A REMARKABLE WILL.

BABU BEHARILAL MOOKERJEE, a wealthy and public-spirited zemindar of Boinchi, executed a remarkable Will a few years before his death. He made some munificent benefactions under this Will, which are contained in the following directions a translation of which has been supplied to us:

"I have a desire to establish a school and a dispensary at my own village should I fail to accomplish during my life time, then within one year of my death, my heirs or those who may have the management of my estate shall establish the undermentioned school &c.

First School.—In this school, the students shall receive gratis such instructions as to qualify them to pass the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

Second Dispensary.—At this Dispensary, out-door patients shall receive medicine gratis at stated hours every day, and persons afflicted with severe illness, in indigent circumstances and incapable of regularly attending the dispensary, shall be allowed to remain in the dispensary until their recovery and shall receive medicine, food &c., gratis.

The estimates of monthly expenses of the School and Dispensary are laid down in the Schedules A and B.

In order to meet the expenses of the said school and dispensary, Government Securities for Rs. 150,000 one lac and fifty thousands shall be deposited at any public Treasury or at the Bank of Bengal and the interest thereof shall be applied to the above purpose.

Shall my heirs or representatives show any indifference to the establishment or maintenance of the school and dispensary provided for by this Will, then the Civil Court shall summarily take over the Government Securities for the said amount of Rs. 150,000 and undertake the management or establishment of the school &c., and duly perform all the affairs connected therewith.

In order to the proper discharge of the duties, two suitable pacca houses for the school and dispensary respectively and all necessary articles and furniture should be prepared at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

In addition to the above, my heirs and representatives shall perform the Deb-Sheva (service of the Gods) and Atith Sheva (feasting of the poor &c.) in accordance with the provisions laid down in the will of my father, in proportion to my share, just in the same way as I have been and am still doing the same.

Should no son nor daughter be born to me, and should my grand daughter, by my daughter die before giving birth to a son or should she become barren or a childless widow or otherwise disqualified, then my entire estate shall pass into the hands of the Government. After meeting the expenses of the aforesaid institutions &c., as laid down above, the surplus profits of my estate shall, at the discretion of Government, be applied to the improvement of the school, dispensary &c., and to the relief of the blind, lame and other poor and helpless people of my own and the neighbouring villages.

No body shall ever be competent on any ground whatever to interfere with or to object to the disposition of my estate made by me by this will of my own free will and accord and while in the enjoyment of my sound senses and good health. The 25th Srabun 1277 or 9 August 1870."

The testator died in September 1874. His widow applied to the District Judge of Hooghly for a certificate under this Will. We give *extenso* the order of the District Judge:

KOMALA KAMENEE,—*Petitioner.*

*Versus.*

RAMLAL MOOKERJEE,—*Objector.*

THIS is an application for a certificate under Act XX of 1860 made by Kamala Kamenee widow of Behary Lall Mookerjee by virtue of a will executed on the 25 Srabun 1277 (9th August 1870.) Their application is opposed by Ramlal Mookerjee brother and next heir of the deceased Beharylall who denounces the will as a forgery.

Beharylall died on 28th Srabon 1281. On the 9th September 1874 (25 Bhadro 1281) or less than one month after Beharylall's death application was made to the Sub-Registrar of deeds at Burdwan by Rakall Dass Chowdry on a power of attorney purporting to be from Komala Kamenee, asking for the withdrawal of a will deposited by Behary Lall, and coordingly the Registrar of Burdwan under whose custody such wills are deposited produced and broke open a cover marked No. 5 of 1870 and gave endorsment of the then Registrar of deeds Mr. J. A. Ricketts shown to have been presented for deposit on 14th October 1870 by Behary Lall Mookerjee who was identified by Sreenath Bandopadhya, Moonshe in Burdwan Collectors Office. From inside that cover the will (marked as exhibit D) on which Petitioner bases her title was produced by the Registrar Mr. Whinfield for he then wrote a Memo. to that effect on the cover and the Will itself, he has been examined as a witness to establish that fact. It is also established in evidence that when that will was deposited on 14th October 1870 the depositor withdrew a previous will, in October 17th 1865 by Behary Lall Mookerjee. The subscribing witnesses to the will the execution of which it is now sought to establish appear to have been Sitanath Banerjee, Rakhaldass Chowdry, Ram Gopal Bose Sreenath Banerjee and of these it is found that the two last are dead. Rakhal Dass was the writer of the will and was a Mohurrer of Behary Lalls, Sitanath Banerjee married the sister of Behary Lall's wife the widow Petitioner, Ram Gopal Bose was a well known Pleader of this Court who died only a few days before Behary Lall and was always employed by him; and Sreenath Banerjee was a Moonshee in the Burdwan Collectorate, a resident of Boinchee where the testator lived, and the same man who identified Behary Lall at the Registrar's Office when he went to deposit the will and withdrew the will of 1865.

The effect of the will after making certain charitable endowments &c. is to give the widow the life interest to which under ordinary Hindoo Law she is entitled but para 19 of that document declares that as females cannot generally perform business properly I therefore direct that my wife shall during the term of her possession perform all business in consultation with and with the assistance of Baboos Sitanath Banerjee and Rakhal Das Chowdry." After the widow, testator's daughter's daughter Hurree Dassee is to succeed and on her death without a son the properties are left to Government.

The Execution of the will is deposed to by the surviving witnesses Sitanath and Rakhal Dass and the signatures of the other witnesses who are dead are attested by their respective sons. The objections taken to this evidence are that the time of execution or 7½ A. M. is unusual, that Sitanath and Rakhal Dass are both interested parties, that no respectable neighbours or members of the testator's family were called in to attest this deed, that there is no evidence as to the preparation of the draft, that the draft itself is not produced, that no publicity was given to the execution of the will and that it is extremely unlikely that the deceased

Behary Lall should have executed such a will disinheriting his brother Ramlall and his brother's sons.

The time may be unusual but there is an explanation given which is reasonable. Ram Gopal Bose a pleader of this Court and Sreenath Banerjee a Mohurir of the Burdwan Collectorate who had been summoned from their respective duties to attest this will had to return to Hooghly and Burdwan respectively. Rakhal Dass and Sitanath are from their position as advisers in the widow's affairs interested but Rakhal Dass was an old servant and Sitanath is a near relative to the widow and though it may be that Sitanath is now indebted to the estate, it does not appear when that state of indebtedness commenced and there is no just reason on that ground to hold that he and Rakhal Dass concocted a forged will in 1870 when Behary Lall was in the prime of life and in good health a will moreover which might never benefit them in any degree.

The absence of any member of Beharylall's family as an attesting witness to the will is easily accounted for, on Ramlall Mookerjee's own admission to which I shall again advert. He and Beharylall were not on good terms, the family generally was in a very unharmonious state and the fact that the will disinherited them all is in itself an excellent reason for Beharylall's not calling them in to sow further dissension. Nor do I think that the absence of any neighbour is of much importance if we believe and that is the opinion that I have formed that this will was within two months of its execution deposited with the Registrar at Burdwan.

The destruction of the draft and the retention of a copy is of no great importance but I do think that it would have been more satisfactory had the evidence of Pundit Ishwar Chunder Biddyasagar been obtained for it is stated that that draft was submitted to and revised by him. However as the Pundits' evidence could not be obtained without some difficulty and delay I did not consider it necessary to postpone this case which from its nature is not final if the parties desire to question the decision arrived at, and more especially as I was satisfied from the evidence already offered that the will is genuine. Sufficient publicity was given to the will by its deposit with the Registrar of deeds and I may add that it is not usual to make such documents public specially when from its nature the present will must have provoked and fomented feelings of animosity between the testator and his brother. But the main ground of objection is that it was highly improbable that Behary Lall should have disinherited his brother Ramlall and his brother's sons when he was on good terms with the former and when he was most favorably inclined and affectionately disposed towards the boys Ram Lall's sons. It is however admitted that the brothers used to be on exceedingly bad terms, in fact Ramlall himself admits that this lasted up to the death of Behary Lall's only daughter, but he adds that after that they gradually became very good friends. The will was commenced soon after the daughters' death (one witness says 20 or 21 days after) and it was executed and deposited in the Registrar's office only a few months later when the reconciliation could not have been completed. The evidence of this reconciliation is exceedingly vague and if it ever did take place which it is unnecessary to determine for the purposes of this case there is no evidence for giving it with any degree of exactness with reference to the date of the will and its deposit with the Registrar. Even supposing that the brothers did make up their quarrels later it does not follow that Behary Lall should have immediately revoked his will. He might have intended to do so and have been prevented from some unknown cause. The declarations said to have been made by him that he did not intend to marry again and that he considered his brother's sons as his heirs rest upon evidence to which I do not attach credit and it seems exceedingly doubtful whether at any time the brothers were on speaking terms in spite of Ramlall's positive assertion and the evidence adduced by him. The deed by which Behary Lall sold a small piece of land to Ramlall was executed at a time when they were admittedly on bad terms for that was shortly before the death of his daughter. The evidence of Rakhal Dass shows that they were so and I attach no weight to the mere recital in the deed as to the mode of payment. There is nothing therefore which makes the will a *prima facie* spurious document. On the other hand there is evidence which I see no reason to disbelieve that the will was only executed, that the testator presented it for deposit at Burdwan, and that it remained there until after his death when the cover deposited was opened by the Registrar and the contents duly delivered to the widow. It is impossible to believe that in 1870 Rakhal Dass and Sitanath should have conspired to forge this will the benefit of which were most remote and which might never benefit them in any way, for there was no reason to suppose that the widow would survive Behary Lall or that Behary Lall would predecease either of them.

While however holding that the widow petitioner is entitled to a certificate on will and ordering that that certificate be given I direct that power to negotiate the Government Promissory notes which is asked for shall be distinctly prohibited in its terms for the will confers on her only a life interest. Ramlall Mookerjee to pay all costs Vakeels fees eighty rupees 80.

(Sd.) H. T. PRINSEP,
*Judge.*

*Hooghly Civil Court, January 9th* 1875.

Against this order an appeal was preferred to the High Court by the objector. The High Court, Justices Jackson and McDonnell presiding, passed the following judgment :

"Jackson J. (Mc Donell J. concurring.) I have had the opportunity of conferring with the learned Officiating Chief Justice on this matter, and I am able to say that the view which he takes is the same that I originally took during the argument. The purpose of granting a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 is "to afford greater security to persons paying to the representatives of deceased person's debts which are payable in respect of the estates of such deceased persons and to facilitate the collection of such debts by removing all doubts as to the legal title to demand and receive the same" the purposes of representation therefore for which a certificate is granted under this Act are different from and fall very greatly short of, representation under a will either in England or in the original side of this Court and when an application is made under this Act the Court is directed on receiving the application which should set forth the title of applicant, to give notice thereof "writing claimants, and fixing a day for hearing the petition and upon the appointed day, or as soon after as may be convenient, to determine the right to the certificate and grant the same accordingly." In the case before us the application was made in respect of the estate of the deceased Behary Lall Mookerjee by his widow Komala Kaminee Dabee, and she alleged that under the provisions of a will made by her husband, she was entitled to succeed to his estate, and she prayed to obtain a certificate in respect of it upon notice being given by the Court, the brother of the deceased named Ram Lall came in, not as a claimant of the certificate but to oppose and impose the allegation which the widow's petition contained viz., that his deceased brother had made a will. The object of that opposition is manifest, for on reading the will it appears that the effect of it is completely to disinherit the brother who would be the reversioner. The terms of the will are such as completely to deprive him from deriving any, benefit from the estate. The Court upon the brother's objection framed an issue as to the making of the will in question and evidence was gone into very fully on the subject, and the result was, that the Judge found in favor of the will, and granted a Certificate in accordance with it, against this order the brother Ram Lall appeals to this Court. Now the appeal to the Sudder Court or to this Court seems to be limited by section 6 of the act which enables the Court to suspend or grant a Certificate declaring the party to whom the Certificate should be granted, or to direct such further proceedings, for the investigation of the title as it thinks fit to do. The word "title" in this Section as also in Section 3 seems to me to be merely the title as mentioned in the preamble *viz.*, the title to demand and receive the debts due to the estate, and is the same thing as the title, or right to the Certificate. It appears therefore that the appeal comtemplated by Section 6 should be, as the claim or opposition under Section 3 should be, limited to persons who are in conflict with the original petitioner in claiming the Certificate. I think therefore that the appeallant before us had no *locus standi* either in the Court below or here in opposing the grant of the Certificate, and that the Certificate to that extent and the order of the Judge to that extant must be upheld. But I must also observe on the other hand that the Judge went beyond his necessary duty in going to determine that the widow who was manifestly the only person entitled to the certificate as heir, was entitled to the Certificate under the will. The proceedings under this act differ from the Contentious proceeding under the succession act in making this will that they have no finality. They are called summary proceedings and are undoubtedly liable to be questioned and set aside upon the bringing of a civil suit and considering that an appeal lies to the High Court and that a civil suit may be brought in the Court of the moonsiff, it appears exceedingly inconvenient to say the least of it that a decision solemnly arrived at should be liable to be questioned by one of the inferior Courts of the Country. All that the Judge ought to have done was to determine who was the person who had right to the Certificate and in this Case there being no possible question as to who that person was, it appears to me that the order of the Judge should have been limited to an order granting the Certificate to Komala Kaminee Dabee and that the order must be limited to that extent all finding therefore as to the making of the will, will be declared to have no effect and the determination of that question will be reserved for a Court Suit to be brought by the person whose interest it will be to bring it. In this case, each party will bear his own costs all throughout."

The High Court is technically right. Under Act XXVII. of 1860 a certificate for the administration of an estate is to be granted, but the Court granting it is not competent to decide the question of a Will. But the judgment of the High Court practically leaves the Will inoperative, unless the executors under it take upon themselves the responsibility of giving effect to its directions and awaiting the result of a suit, if it be instituted to set it aside. It cannot be the interest of the objector to institute such a suit if the Will be not carried out, and in that case it is the public, who suffer. The question is are the benefactions of the testator to be fulfilled ? It strikes us that there are only two ways left. The first is that the executors should apply for probate under the Hindu Wills Act. That Act was assented to by the Governor General on the 19th July 1870, and became law from that date, and as the Will is dated the 9th August 1870, the Will we are of opinion comes under that Act. The other is that the Government should take action in the interest of the public. If the executors do not carry out the Will, we think it is competent for the Government as the representative of the public to enforce its provisions. It would be a great pity if the benevolent wishes of the testator should be frustrated by the peculiarity of our laws or the apathy or inaction of Government. Such noble bequests as those of Babu Beharilal Mookerjee are rare in this country, and it would act as a great damper upon our public-spirited men if this Will falls through.

## MOOKERJEE'S BARODA YELLOW-BOOK.

MOOKERJEE was in arrear from March last but has compensated the delay by producing a paper on the Baroda question, which will amply repay perusal. Although we do not subscribe to all that our contemporary has written on the subject, we cannot withhold from him the admiration so eminently due to him for the vigour, fulness, and boldness with which he has handled the subject. He delights in digressions—this is his habit, but the digressions are generally, pleasant. Each digression is a picture by itself and we wish we had space for the more vivid of these digressions. We give the most brilliant digression in the paper before us—it is about the Indian bar. He writes :

"It was almost a mistake to select for the defence a raw English barrister, even though a leader in his line. It was an almost inevitable mistake, if we may use such a term. In the absence of a prominent name recognized throughout India, the attorneys for the Gaekwar naturally sought for a barrister over the water. We are not sure that any other leader of the English bar available, would have done more justice to the case. There were we suppose, among the more brilliant junior counsel, one or two whose ambition might have been fired at the opportunity of making a historic name as the defender of a great Indian sovereign, and who might have been glad to give their heart and soul to the work. But the advisers of the prisoner could not go upon the chance, if they had been permitted to do so, of bringing to light a new genius—possibly a failure. It was doubtless a case for genius and erudition, combined, if possible, with special knowledge of India and Indian politics. That is, it was a case for a prodigy, which has rarely, if ever, been produced. No untravelled Englishman, unless of the calibre of a Burke with his special Indian study and general lore his grasp of first principles of polity and law, his enthusiasm in behalf of the oppressed, his patriotic and philanthropic anxiety for the proper discharge of England's obligations in India, could do it perfect justice. But Burkes, alas ! are rare birds. The eloquence and chivalric zeal of an Erskine would have been the next best thing in a case involving no curious law points. But eloquence in the English bar is a thing of the past. The Broughams and Plunketts have left—themselves in their mantles. No more are the Talfoards and Phillipses. Since the trial of O'Connell, nothing like Mr. Shiel's brilliant discursive rhetoric, or Mr. Whiteside's close argument varied by choice declamation, has been heard ; and the judicial addresses of the "old man eloquent," Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, have alone kept up the memory of the former triumphs of the profession. There is now more true oratory in a French provincial city than in all the English circuits. O for a Berryer ! exclaimed we as we read the measured comments of Serjeant Ballantine. And there is far more enthusiasm of advocacy. Mr. Ballantine's is a type of the decorous English able advocacy. There is more life, more incident, more give and take, more life-and-death struggle, more memorable speaking in the pettiest Continental or Irish state trial than in the impeachment of the sovereign of Baroda. The English bar, in these luxurious latter days of cynicism and indifference, when the once reprehended example of Sir William Follet, that, namely, of deliberately accepting many more briefs than he could possibly do justice to, seems to be the rule in the profession, and is followed even by those who could not by chance be of anything like the use to their clients that Follet would be to his if he *had* a chance,—in these days, the English bar is not distinguished for its members' disinterestedness in identifying themselves with the cause entrusted to them. And now the Inns of Courts, in their anxiety to repress indiscretion and extravagance,—as in the dead set against poor Dr. Kenealy,—are doing their best to suppress all fervour altogether. As the name of this disbarred gentleman has been mentioned in connection with the Baroda trial, we cannot refrain from expressing our contempt for the nervous alarm with which some English attorneys and others have disavowed his name as that of a possible defender for the Gaekwar. We do not share Dr. Kenealy's distrust of the honor of the English Judges. We believe he was wrong in that from the first. But his perversity is the blindness of a noble nature ; which is more than can be said of the unexampled persecution to which he has been subjected. His distrust would, however, have been more just and useful in India, where judges are sometimes the conscious and oftener the unconscious tools of a despotism. Before he lost the balance of his mind from his great and single-handed exertions in behalf of the claimant, and his wrongs since, Dr. Kenealy would possibly have been a better counsel for Mulhar Rao than many of the respectabilities of the English bar. For one thing is certain; he would have given his soul to the cause. He would not have been overpowered by the imposing spectacle of an imbecile autocracy, nor swayed by feminine sensitiveness as to how his conduct was regarded by literary or legal or social exquisites. He would probably have dissuaded all future administrations from granting another open trial of a Native Prince. But after the breakdown of Lord Northbrook's simplicity, his example will not easily be followed all the same. A little of the Kenealy audacity would, therefore have been more welcome than the almost unbroken suavity of Mr. Ballantine. A few home thrusts were needed at the authors of the wretched Baroda business. The learned Serjeant actually took the trouble to construct impossible theories of the poisoning, when he ought to have been pretty sure, when a little Indian experience would have made him morally sure, that there had been no poisoning, or attempt at poisoning even of a cat.

We have no superstitious reverence for the wisdom of our ancestors. We do not share the exaggerated notion prevalent among the more ancient members of our community occasionally put forth in print, as in the preface to Mendes's Report of the great Wahabee (so-called) Case—of the surpassing eloquence and skill of our bar in the days of Turton and Morton, Leith and Dickens, Clarke and Cochrane. Their powers as recorded for us do not appear to us so stunning. Mr. Leith and Mr. Cochrane are still living and practising in the Privy Council—venerable patriarchs, but not such as need be ashamed of the younger Bells, Doynes and Woodroffes. Almost every one of all these eminent counsel, it must however be admitted, has at times, though on a smaller scale, because on occasions far less important or interesting, exhibited power not very inferior to Serjeant Ballantine's at the late grand state trial ; and, in defence of a persecuted prince, might have equalled him. Our comparison, as based on recorded utterances, refers, of course, to the matter more than the manner. Serjeant Ballantine's delivery is said to be magnificent ; but that of Mr. Doyne, or of Clarke, or of Coch-

rane—all of whom we have heard—was striking. Those who remember Dickens and Turton may speak of them. Mr. Peterson himself,—not the *beau ideal* of delicacy of management, though much of the indiscretion imputed to him was an eccentricity of manner he purposely indulged in, and which he found useful with witnesses in cross-examination,—would have made an effective defender of the late ruler of Baroda. His commentry on the evidence would have probably lacked the elaborate book character of Serjeant Ballantine's; but it would not have been less convincing to the generality of people, because off-hand. He would certainly have known the uses of indignation. Of late years, the easy-going business-like method of confining pleading to a tender of precedents and text-books to the bench from opposite sides, is daily tending to make not only the eloquence of the forum but advocacy itself, one of the lost arts in India. Still, opportunity makes the man, and our present prominent barristers would have developed into superior pleaders under the stimulus of a great cause. Joygopal Chatterjee *v.* the Calcutta Rothschild, Mutty Lal Seal—the legal sensation of our boyhood—was the making of Mr. Peterson, and as junior defender of Ameer Khan, quiet Mr. Ingram surprized the court with a burst of unexpected eloquence and intrepidity. As an argument, the speech of the Advocate-General, in the Wahabee case, was not unworthy of Mr. Graham's reputation. Even the ambitious Standing Counsel felt the ennobling influence of the situation and the day. He would have been allowed to have acquitted himself most respectably, had he known where to stop. Tempted, however, by a fatal facility, which has made him the admired of half educated *vakils* and gaping *mooktears*, he, in an unlucky moment, attempted the heights of declamation—which his wiser senior scrupulously avoided, or left to the Defence—in what was at best a foreign tongue to him. The result was that he sank in the pathos of a peroration which, even for a piece of flattery, would be deemed poor and absurd from a travelling Turkish effendi captured and brought to a camp of Koordish banditi, not to say a prisoner before the rudest provincial magnate in Iran.

Failing Mr. Austey, there was still one gentleman in the profession whose claims are strangely overlooked on such occasions, whose merits, though impossible to be gainsaid, are but grudgingly acknowledged, damned by qualification and overlaid by calumny, but he is one of the ablest, most upright and most fearless men who ever adorned the bar—we mean Mr. William Austin Montriou. So long as we can boast such a man, it must be a mere perversity which leads us to seek for counsel for the most difficult or most important cases elsewhere. Mr. Montriou has the learning of more than a text-writer—of a comparative jurist and general scholar. He is blessed with a fertile mind a great acuteness. He is an admirable speaker. What is usually called his bad temper is for the most part a bad name given to his persistence and boldness, and his impatience of stupidity and wrong. Such as the faults of his temper were, they have, we believe, been already conquered. We have heard Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, late of the Civil Service, who had been warned against entrusting his case, to such a counsel, testify to the eminent tact, judgment and temper, no less than ability, with which Mr. Montriou conducted his defence. There is another valuable member of our bar who had retired, but who has just returned, to the joy of law-going folks. We had some years since to observe Mr. Woodroffe's conduct of cases, and we can declare that one could wish no better representative of himself for tact and perfect zeal. Gaekwar certainly needed no more efficient counsel than might have been Mr. Montriou, as senior, and Mr. Woodroffe junior."

*Mookerjee* does not like the "quiet peacefulness" of the Baroda drama:

"It is the quiet peacefulness, the attorney-like business-likeness, the apparent Bannia-like simplicity, of what is really the tragic catastrophe of a great state drama which constitutes its most startling, mayhap its most dangerous, feature. War in fact, is declared by a Jain profession of reverence for life. A Brahman's impassiveness of demeanor recommends even the purposes of ambition or spirit of meddlesomeness. The Baroda Proclamation is not Peace, though it draws not blood. It is a *coup d'etat*, though with rose-water. It is certainly a stroke of power against power, conceived in cold blood, planned and executed unto the last in cold blood, submitted to in cold blood by the immediate victim, and so accepted by the powers indirectly affected, and the country at large,—all in cold blood.

Whatever flattering unction courtiers may lay to the heart of rulers, whatever the language of diplomats, or views of statesman, or dreams of optimists, to us the unbroken peacefulness is not altogether so cheering. In some respects it is the saddest part of the affair—in none very reassuring. That all this should be done without the necessity of firing a shot, shows the sad pass to which the country has come. That the Viceroy should, on the report of a Police officer, actually send a warrant for the apprehension of a sovereign in his own capital at the head of his troops and people, in order to his being tried, like a common malefactor, shows the abject degradation of all Powers on the Indian Continent save the British, shows how superior are the rights and dignity of the meanest British subject to the rights and privileges of such trumpery monarchs of the chess-board—shows the estimation in which the latter are held by our Government. That the ruler of Baroda could be taken in custody more easily, at least more quietly, than a petty Bengali zemindar, shows the last effects of the repeated British encroachments on the weakness of the native states, till their Princes have ceased to respect themselves. If we did not see the feat accomplished before our eyes, it would be incredible that one Power, even a great Power, could treat, as we have just treated Baroda, another Power, however inferior, that it could treat with worse levity than lords usually show towards abject vassals, a self governing Principality, howsoever petty, whose relations with itself are professedly regulated by treaties."

"We who are loyal to the Government—loyal from immediate personal advantage, loyal from the sympathy of education, loyal far more from unselfish calculation of what is best for our father-land and our race, in the present as well as in future,—have had as yet no cause to repine at the uninterrupted career of British success. Nevertheless, it is our duty as a part and proof of that loyalty, to remind our rulers that, as according to the well-known maxim of the French cynic, there is something in the misfortunes of our best friends which does not displease us, there is something in the character of British supremacy which somewhat repels the people. Great, brilliant, long-continued success, undiversified by reverses, provokes if not the dormant envy, at least the spirit of mischievousness, a modicum of which seems to go into the composition of the human heart, which in its milder form makes us desire to see a swaggering bully or even a big thundering fellow licked by some plucky or lucky little dare-devil. Apart from the operation of this feeling there are other causes for the indifference and jealousy of India towards the progress of the supremacy of Britain in the East. Her power is too great not to be alarming. The spectacle is overpowering to the imagination—the reality is sure to be crushing to any one so unfortunate as to tempt or irritate it. No one can divest himself of the feeling that the existence of such a power is a permanent menace to all. In truth the very existence has been sufficient to crush the spirit, of all."

The writer does not approve of the mode of enquiry. He says:

"Lord Northbrook moves in a lower plane of ideas and aspirations. In his sphere, however, he is a king, for wisdom and moderation. Only the sphere does not go far enough. To this Baroda business he was clearly unequal. He has made a mess of it. Yet it is difficult, with candour, to impeach the motives of Lord Northbrook. There are in his action obvious indications of a spirit of justice and fair play. So difficult are the duties of statesmen, that the highest sense of justice, united with the most enlightened judgment, cannot, by any particular course, escape all criticism, avoid all error. Statesmanship in its nature is condemned to a choice among inconvenient alteratives. In rejecting the unsatisfactoriness of a secret enquiry through a secret department like the Foreign Office—in eluding the prejudice to which such a mode is liable—the Viceroy has laid himself open to the charge of lowering the dignity and status of the Gaekwar, and, in the latter's person, those of the Native States in general. He, however, simply intended to profit by the experience of the agitation on the case of the ex-Nawab of Tonk, in which Lord Lawrence was accused of injustice and secrecy.

"You Native Princess," says Lord Northbrook, "complain of it as a grievance that you are tried by a secret irresponsible tribunal like the Foreign Office or its agents. You cannot expect that such a complaint shall stop all enquiry into your crimes. You point to the advantage that the meanest British subjects enjoy of their causes being tried by regular courts, with numerous appeals unto the Highest Court of the Empire, Her Majesty's Privy Council. You glibly talk of the denial to you of opportunities for proving your innocence. You need not repine under *me*. You will get the said opportunities"—with a vengeance, he might have added. It is lamentable to see a minister of Lord Northbrook's capacity and experience listening to the rhetorical appeals or miscellaneous suggestions of agitators and agents for deposed Princes, in preference to dependence on himself, for shaping his course in regard to the suspected Gaekwar. Such agents and advocates are not always a superior class who care for more than the immediate success, or understand the true interests and dignity of their clients. In stress for a point, they may throw out any suggestion by way of an *argumentum ad misericordiam*. Practical men know what they are worth. Lord Northbrook has steered clear of the Sylla of secret enquiry to be stranded on the Charibdis of the degradation of the Native Prince. He commenced with an initial mistake. He failed to appreciate the position of the Gaekwar. The idea uppermost in his mind was how to bring the Gaekwar to justice. That idea, and the way he set about in carrying it out, are inconsistent with the divinity that doth hedge a king. Reigning Princes are not to be brought to justice like ordinary citizens. True, that perfect impunity belongs not to man. Even kings cannot set at nought law or morality without jeopardy to their power or even person. Practical immunity, however, from obedience to judicial processes is the prerogative of princes. Their position exempts them from the call to answer criminal charges before anything like a judicial tribunal. If nations in their exultation at new powers have presumed to sit in judgment in regular court over their deposed sovereigns, no king has ever claimed anything like a judicial jurisdiction over foreign rulers. Such a judicial jurisdiction, inconsistent as it is with the independence of the numerous minor States, has been claimed by our Government over the Gaekwar, and exercised over him, *perforce*. It is idle to say that the recent Commission was but a committee of enquiry directed to make a report to the appointing authority, not a court empowered to pass sentence. The name is nothing. The Commission was as much a court as a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which, too, in form, report its opinion to the Crown. Indeed, it was more so—as a body taking evidence on oath, of witnesses examined and cross-examined before it—a court at once of first instance and final, without the check of an appellate judiciary. The necessity which compelled the Gaekwar to submit to the jurisdiction did not rectify the original illegality of the tribunal. In asmuchas he had no right to be liberal with the privileges of the Baroda Raj, his free and willing submission could not legalize its pretensions. The equity and moderation of our Government in imposing such a tribunal on the weakness of a foreign Prince remained questionable, all the same. Our Government cannot claim to have evinced due respect for the rights of its minor allies or care to carry out its pledge of protection and renunciation of views of avarice or ambition.

The Gaekwar submitted to the jurisdiction of the Commission under protest. His unconditional submission could not absolve Lord Northbrook from the responsibility of such a politico-judicial experiment."

He thus comments on the evidence advanced against the Gaekwar:

"The entire evidence tendered in court was for the most part contemptible for credibility, and inconsequential where it might be credited. It was tainted by imagination, by interest, or by compulsion. Even the European witnesses did not descend from the box with flying colors. Colonel Phayre himself, the original prosecutor, actually conducted himself in court in a way which makes his deposition of little judicial value, except against himself. According to the most liberal view, he seems to have been possessed by a hallucination of murder. The doctors prove at best that there was arsenic in the tumbler. There is no trustworthy evidence to account for how it came there, or that the Gaekwar had anything to do with it. The evidence of accomplices is always suspicious. That of low accomplices against respectable persons should not be easily entertained. Obtained under promise or prospect of pardon, it is worthless. Everywhere it is treated with contempt. In India, where witnesses are purchasable in the market, where there are tribes of hereditary criminals, where menial servants are as a class thievish and lying, ministerial agents peculative, and the Police extortionate, where morality is the distinction of the higher classes, it were better to exclude such evidence altogether, unless independently corroborated. To convict a gentleman of position on the testimony of domestics or of any men thoroughly disreputable by their own confession, would, in an ordinary case, be felt as a wrong on society. To convict a reigning Prince on such trumpery foundation, must be a crying shame. In the Baroda case, the evidence was doubly tainted by the means by which it was procured. All the power of the British Government was virtually placed at the disposal of the most experienced experts of a notorious Police to procure the conviction of the prisoner. If the proof produced fails to convince the impartial public of the guilt of Mulhar Rao, the activity of the myrmidons of power was not at fault. That some kind of make-believe statements should be offered which might be twisted by the interested into a suggestion of criminality is no more than was to be expected. The late Mr. Biddle, known to fame as the great "Mr. Slasher" of Raneegunj, once offered to Lord Canning,—if the Governor-General visited, not in state, the coal districts,—to get him convicted of any crime under the sun. Considering how much greater are the power and prestige of the Governor-General than those of a Bidder or a Harry Inglis, considering the resources of a despotic State, how much easier is it for our Government, to get any body judicially hanged if it once stoop to the means hinted at by Mr. Slasher! Not Biddle himself, nor Inglis, nor—not to withhold justice from our own worthies,—Mati Baboo nor Madhusudan Sandyal nor Ramratan Rae nor Vaikunthanath Munsihi, could escape. Under such a view, the present Administration would be perfectly justified in visiting with condign punishment the Bombay Police sent to Baroda, for compromising it by the miserable play which was all they could bring before the stage of the Commission—so disproportionate to their opportunities for impressment of actors, for instruction and for rehearsal. They actually gave a worse performance than their *confreres* of Bengal in the Wahabee (so-called) *causes celebres*, rendered famous by the absolutely disinterested fearlessness and noble enthusiasm, the ready resourcefulness, the encyclopædic constitutional lore, and the eloquence of the late Mr. Chisholm Anstey and the courage and eloquence of Mr. Ingram, and infamous by the un-English law, and Oriental flunkeyism delivered in English defiled, and platitudes puerile, of Mr. G. C. Paul. The Bengal Police had not a tithe of their advantages for getting up a strong cast and clever tragedy. The Bombay managers gave a contemptible melodrama. Seriously speaking, while the Gaekwar was in confinement, deposed and disgraced, his friends scared away, his subjects punished for showing any sympathy for him, unable to communicate freely with his advisers, his private property attached, his expenses for the defence granted with a niggard hand and after no end of bother, the Police were let loose on his territory, establishing a reign of terror, imprisoning people at pleasure, subjecting witnesses to turns of the horrible Police vice, relaxing their discipline on particular persons as they gave them satisfaction, offering pardons and probably rewards, and we know not holding out what horrible threats to unfortunates with stiff consciences, till they succeeded in getting up a case against the poor Maharajah. We do not hesitate to say because it is obvious, and virtually admitted, that all the native witnesses had, for a long time previous, been coerced to a degree that left them no free agents when they came to court. Evidence so procured, if it were absolutely consistent and conclusive, could have no weight with any judge worthy of the name. But it so happens that it is in the last degree incoherent, contradictory and irrelevant. The Police were not so stupid as some suppose. Their ideas of what is proof were at fault from Mr. Souter's. They considered the story very clever at which the public laugh. They were there deceived by the very experience for which they were selected for their task. They had doubtless seen innocent men in shoals convicted in our courts on similar cock and bull stories from packed witness-boxes. Are Police officers without legal training to blame for hazy notions of what constitutes judicial proof, when the lawyer judges of the highest court in the land sent a respectable gentleman to herd with felons in prison on the unsupported oath of a low wretch? There is something, too, in the vitality of truth, even under the worst circumstances to answer for the breakdown of the prosecution. The Ayah somewhat disappointed those who brought her, the jeweller contradicted Damodar Pant, and Pedro contradicted Nursoo and Rowjee. We will not however weary our readers with an analysis of the evidence which has over and over been presented to them in the newspaper press and in the judgments of the Native Commissioners. we will not insist on the improbability of a Prince like Mulhar Rao making so suicidal an attempt as the poisoning of the British Resident. But that he should attempt to despatch Colonel Phayre at the same time that he was endeavouring to procure the Resident's removal by representation to his Government is highly improbable. That at a period when he was under the special watch of the public and the British Government, during the months of grace allowed him to reform his conduct and administration, both condemned by the Government on the report of a Commission appointed for enquiring into them, when it was his interest to conciliate the good will of the Government, when if he did not sincerely commence a course of reform, he must certainly be desirous of doing his best to get credit for such a course,—that at such a period he should do aught to compel an enquiry into affairs at his capital which might not only cut short his reign but draw on him a worse punishment, is inexplicable. That he should go about the delicate and risky business of poisoning the Resident as if it were a child's play, as if he meant only to incur the penalty of a crime without being able to perpetrate it—as the evidence for the prosecution, if trusted, would show—passes belief."

We have not space for more extracts. The literature of the Baroda question is already very bulky, and taxes one's patience to go through it, but Mookerjee's Yellow-book is an important contribution to it. It is written in strong language, and some of his views and theories are opposed to those of moderate men, but he has written in honest good faith, and although his writings cannot influence the current of events simply because he is out of date, his paper will render material assistance to the future historian.

## THE INDIAN LABORERS IN TRINIDAD.

WE HAVE received from the Calcutta Agent of Trinidad Immigration some interesting extracts

from the Agent General's report for 1874. It is a relief to turn to this account from the sad tales which come from Mauritius. The Agent General writes, there has been unusual freedom from disturbance of all description on estates this year, which is in great measure due to the facility with which any immigrant having real or fancied grievance, can bring the same under notice of the District Magistrates or Immigration Officers. Whatever be the nature of complaint, whether futile or serious the Inspectors are called on to enquire into the same with the least possible delay. This practice of immediate enquiry we are told has been followed by a marked decrease in the number of complaints. Another reason why, what was formerly the most numerous class of complaints, namely, those which refer to work and wages, seldom rankle, till they take the unpleasant form of appeal to the Magistrate, is, because the Agent- General and his Inspectors are so thoroughly versed in the defferent varieties of estate's work as to command, to a certain extent, the confidence both of employer and empolyed in the correctness of their views when appealed to. The number of absentees among coolies under original indenture has continued to decrease steadily, it is now under 1 per cent., and in all probability a proportion of this percentage has either died or migrated to the Spanish Main. The number of Indian immigrants who have commuted their return passage for grants of land or of money or of both up to the 30th September, is 1,240. Of these 739 received 10 acre allotments. Their wives to the number of 175 have received money grants of £5 each, and 332 men have, instead of 10 acres, applied for and got the equivalent of £5 and 5 acres. It may take some time yet to shew which of these schemes may prove the more attractive to the coolie who has served his time. Had the Government offer held out the alternative of a money grant of £10 instead of 10 acres of land, there can be no doubt that the majority of coolies would have claimed it without hesitation, and then with the money in hand have betaken themselves elsewhere on speculation. To the more provident or ambitious the 10 acre scheme may recommend itself as a safe money investment.

Sir George Campbell in connection with the Assam Coolie Bill, we believe, remarked, a thousand houses and gardens owned by laborers contribute far more to the safety of the country, to the security of property, and to a wholesome social state, than one great acreage owned by one man, there being no conservative force so great as the possession of property by a large proportion of the people. This has always been our opinion, and we are glad to see it practically carried out. In England, says the Agent General of Trinidad, small farms of from 10 to 15 and even 20 acres, except as market gardens in the vicinity of towns, imply excessive toil and self-denial on the part of owner or lessee. The same rule holds even in France, where the climate is milder and living cheaper. But in the tropics to suitable races the possession of a few acres in fee-simple assures the moderately industrious perfect independence with comparative affluence. Little more than one hour's labor in the 24 yields food enough, while fuel, except for cooking, is unnecessary; clothing equally so, except for gala days. The laborer builds a cottage of mud and wattle quite as comfortable as a model two room house, not for £150 but £2-10-0 or even less, as was stated by a more candid than scrupulous peasant, who had stolen the wood for his door and window. Trinidad is thus in a happy way setting an example to the other colonies, which indent upon India for laborers. Why does not Mauritious take a leaf out of her book ?

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that the programme of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, according to the present advices, is as follows: His Royal Highness will as already announced land at Bombay on or about the 8th November. He will be received there by His Excellency the Viceroy, who will precede him to the Western capital two or three days before. A seperate house has been engaged for His Excellency as he does not wish to be a burden on the Governor of Bombay, who will be fully occupied with the Prince. His Excellency's stay at Bombay will be short, not more than four or five days, after which he will return to Calcutta. The Prince will probably remain at Bombay for a week or ten days, then proceed to Beypore, thence to Tuticorn, thenceto Ceylon, and from that country he will come to Calcutta by steamer, where he will stay for 12 or 15 days. His Royal Highness will next proceed to North India, where he will be a guest of the local Governors and Chief Commissioners. The Viceroy has invited some of the leading Native Princes to the Capital to meet His Royal Highness. The Maharaja of Kashmir, the Maharaja Scindia, the Maharaja Holkar, the Maharaja of Jeypore, and some other minor Rajas are expected in Calcutta by the middle of December.

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ON FRIDAY last His Honor the Lieutenant Governor performed the grateful task of investing Raja Narendra Krishna with the khillut of Raja, and Babu Shamanund Dey with that of Rai Bahadur. The *elite* of Native Society and leading European officials of the town and its suburbs were invited to witness this interesting ceremony. The Raja, a handsome man as he is, looked quite gay in his new dress, and on being brought before the Lieutenant Governor at the appointed hour was decked by His Honor with the pearl-necklace with his own hand. Mr. Buckland, the Private Secretary, then read out the sanad of the title signed by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Honor then delivered a brief but graceful address. He said that he sincerely congratulated the Raja that the selection of His Excellency the Viceroy had fallen upon him, and that it afforded him great pleasure in investing within a few months of each other two members of the well-known Sobha Bazar Raj family with the title and khillut of Raja. That family, he said, had been distinguished for its loyal services to the British Government from its establishment in this country. He (the Raja) had also made himself conspicuous, to quote the language of the sanad, by his consistent services in the cause of progress and improvement. He was deservedly looked upon as a leader of the native community, and his sympathies were always enlisted on the side of progress, enlightenment and loyalty. It had given His Honor much pleasure to hear accounts of his liberality and public spirit, and although happily the district in which his estates lay was not visited with the famine last year, still there was much distress there, and he was glad to learn that he heartily co-operated with the district officers in alleviating it. He was pleased to learn from the last annual report of the Presidency Commissioner that he bore the character of "an excellent landlord," and he could tell him that nothing could be more valuable than such a character. In conclusion His Honor said that the Raja must have seen many Governors General and local Governors come and go, and he would doubtless bear testimony to the fact that there had been no change in the good feeling and free intercourse between the Government and the great landed community of the province, of which he was such a worthy representative.

Babu Shamanund Dey of Balasore was similarly invested with the khillut of Rai Bahadur. In addressing him His Honor said that he had great pleasure in conferring this mark of distinction upon this representative zemindar of Orissa. He said that Babu Shamanund Dey had distinguished himself so far back as 1866 with great acts of charity during the Orissa Famine of that year, and that since the stream of his liberality has flowed freely. He supported schools and dispensaries, contributed towards the construction of roads, and lately made an endowment for the maintenance of a hospital. The local officers spoke in the highest terms of his character as a landlord.

Sir Richard Temple performed his part with grace and dignity. He was courteous and affable to all present on the occasion.

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WE ARE GLAD to learn that Mr. Rughunath Rao is working well in his new and important position as Minister of His Highness the Holkar. Coming after Sir Madhava Rao he labors under some disadvantage, but he is able and earnest, and doing his best to promote the welfare of the State, of which he has assumed the helm. We understand that His Highness the Holkar has lately sanctioned several useful measures, viz., the erection of a Central Jail at a cost of a lac of rupees, the survey and settlement of a portion of his territory at an outlay of a lac and a quarter, the construction of a dispensary, the preparation of a Code of Laws &c. Mr. Rughunath Rao was long connected with the Madras Press. We wish he would start a newspaper at Indore to let the outside world know what is going on in that important Native State.

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MR. HOGG is quick in execution. At last Thursday's meeting of the Justices a vote was passed for an application to Government for the surplus of the Fire Brigade Fund to the extent of 30,000 rupees for the widening of the road to the Justices' Office and the Municipal Market from Janbazar, and the next day Mr. Hogg obtained the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor to the grant. We admire our Lord Mayor's energy.

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CANVASSING is again going on about the Tagore Law Professorship. There are several eligible candidates, but we hope the Senate will first select the subject before it elects a Professor to lecture upon it. It would be putting the cart before the horse to nominate a candidate first and then to fix the subject. We noticed sometime ago an attempt to wheedle in some favorite condidate, but if we remember aright it fell through owing to the persistent opposition of a few independent members. We trust these members will again set their face against any job that may be in contemplation. We will not discuss the merits of the several candidates, whose names have reached us, till we hear the decision of the Faculty of Law on the subject of the lecture for the next session.

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WE THANK Caro for a copy of his Calcutta Pantheon. We had the pleasure of seeing it on stone, and are glad to be able to testify to the success of the lithograph print. The Calcutta Pantheon deserves a place in the drawing-room, but we hope the artist will not take it amiss if we say that the pictures of the Native gentlemen, even after making every allowance for the comic element, are not quite successful. He certainly labored under great disadvantage, for we believe he did not see most of the native gentlemen, whom he has reproduced on his sheet. But as a whole the Calcutta Pantheon is worthy of the artist.

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THE INDU PRAKASH says: "It is to be regretted that Government have not listened to the suggestion of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to have a Commission of enquiry regarding the disturbances recently committed by the Ryots in the Deccan collectorates." The Sabha thus summarizes their representations to Government:

"The Committee [of the Sabha] will not take on themselves to anticipate the report of such an enquiry. They feel confident that whatever measures of relief may be suggested, whether the Commissioners recommend the enactment of an usury law or the provision of agricultural banks, or the reduction of the enhanced assessments in consequence of the fall of prices, or the conferring of discretionary powers upon Civil Courts in the settlement of all disputes between the ryots and the sowcars, or the enactment of a liberal insolvency law, or declaring the ryots' holdings to be inalienable by private or public sale on account of their debt, or a modification of the provisions of stamp registration and limitation laws in the interests of the ryots, whichever of these remedies may be suggested by the Commission it will receive just consideration at the hands of the Government and will be duly given effect to,"

It is a pity that the local Government has refused the prayer of the Sabha. The subject we submit is of sufficient importance to justify it in submitting its prayer to the Government of India.

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THE LAST number of the *Oriental Figaro* gives a cartoon of "Our Tribune," we mean our well-known townsman John Blessington Roberts. He is hung by his braces, typical of his fate

in 1871, but the feeling which must have then struggled in his breast is not sufficiently depicted on his face. The picture is not complete in the absence of the figures of those, who took an active part in this official torture of a bluff but honest officer. The letter-press thus opens :

"The year 1819 is memorable for the birth of five remarkable personages : namely, Her Majesty the Queen, the late Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Cumberland (ex-King of Hanover), and last, but not least, John Blessington Roberts, who arrived at years of discretion and in India on the 17th July 1840 when he landed in Calcutta. Before entering upon his long and honorable public career, Mr. Roberts appear to have passed some eight or nine years without attracting any very general attention. This period was probably spent in study and profound meditation, the fruits of which are apparent in the following record of his services :—Joining the Government service in 1849 as Deputy Superintendent of Police, he was, in 1854, promoted to Assistant to Chief Magistrate ; two years later, he become a Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. In 1857 he was the Coroner's deputy, and in 1858 Coroner. In 1862 he took his seat as Magistrate of Calcutta, and sat there continuously (Sundays and holidays excepted) until the 21st November 1871, when he was—as comically alluded to by our artist,—*suspended* from office."

The sketch is thus concluded :

"The decease of the late lamented Judge Fagan has left Mr. Roberts the senior J. P. of Calcutta. Mr. Roberts has entered upon his 37th year of residence in this country, and has completed, during that time, 26 years of uninterrupted service. Having during this lengthy term passed 4½ years in the unhealthiest part of Assam, having too, never for a single day been absent from his duty. Mr. Roberts affords in his person a singular example of the innocuous effects of an Eastern climate on a European constitution. In Mr. Roberts we recognize a man who, though sufficiently conscious of his own merits, and not too modest to allude to them, is yet essentially, as he is represented in our illustration, a Tribune of the People. Though not an elegant orator, Mr. Roberts' speeches abound in apt and telling allusions, which never fail to leave their mark on the public mind.

As an independent Government official, Mr. Roberts is an anomaly ; as a member of the Municipality, he is recognized as a sturdy opponent to abuses and jobbery of all descriptions.

Though passed the meridian, Mr. Roberts is still sound and hearty, equal to any amount of work, and we trust that, though for some years past in a *Stationery* position, well-deserved promotion will shortly wait on merit."

Long live J. B. R. and fight the battles of the Town !

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AS WE announced last week a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor against the report of the Select Committee on the Abkari Bill is in course of circulation. The memorialists thus comment on the remark of the majority of the Select Committee that the existing law is stringent enough against dispensaries selling liquor without a license :

"That, even if it be supposed that the existing law covers dispensaries, your memorialists beg to submit that it does not provide what quantity of liquor may be stored in a dispensary for *bona-fide* medicinal purposes ; that, when it is sold, it should be sold upon a duly authenticated medical prescription ; that a register of such sales should be kept ; that such register should be open to inspection by authorized officers ; that liquor passed clandestinely as medicine with a false label, as is now the practice, would be considered an unlicensed sale. If these regulations and restrictions were imposed by law, the duties of the executive officers and Magistrate would be well defined. There would be no pretext for either evading or ignoring the law, and the temptation to or opportunity of drinking would be minimised for those who supply themselves with liquor under a cloak, who are restrained by a wholesome feeling of self respect to resort to liquor shops or open accounts with them, but who feel no moral scruples to drink within the dispensary premises, or get the supply under the guise of medicine. as well as for those who now fill the gap in their supplies by drawing upon dispensaries after hours—that is during hours when the liquor shops are closed. Your memorialists accordingly pray that your Honor would be pleased to introduce such provisions in the Bill, as may effectively prevent the sale of liquor in chemists' shops and dispensaries, for other than *bona fide* medicinal purposes."

It has been remarked that the memorialists do not make suggestions, but their arguments are sufficiently suggestive. They want, so far as we understand them, firstly, that the quantity of liquor to be stored in a dispensary should be fixed by law, secondly, that liquor should not be sold even as medicine without medical prescription, thirdly, that a register of sale should be kept, and fourthly that drinking on the dispensary premises should be prohibited.

---

AT THE LAST meeting of the Calcutta Justices Mr. Roberts proposed that Rs. 75,000 should be paid out of the General Municipal Fund for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that the Legislature should be moved to pass a short bill to give the necessary powers to the Justices. Babu Rajendrakala Mitra, who opposed the motion, made a magnificent oration on the subject. The reporters of our morning contemporaries have not done justice to the speech, but the best summary has appeared in the *Indian Daily News*, from which we give the following extract. He said :

"There was a time when the people in many of the provinces of this empire were the rankest democrats, when, in the language of the Englishman's cousins over the water, every one claimed to be as good as his neighbour and a good deal better, and never tolerated a king. This was particularly the case in Allahabad where a republican form of Government prevailed. But that time had long since passed away, and the Hindu *shasters* have since inculcated the doctrine that the highest devotion should be paid to kings. The people of this country had, in fact, become distinguished for their devotion to their sovereign, and as a Hindu, and speaking for Hindus, he claimed that they were as loyal as any people in the world (cheers)and would yield to none in that respect. The mover of the resolution had said that on certain occasions he felt as he were two Englishmen rolled into one ; but if he the (speaker) were to follow the example, he should say that he had also felt on such occasions as there were a hundred thousand men rolled into one in him. (Laughter). Her Majesty's character was such that it commanded the highest respect from her subjects. Whether they viewed her as wife, mother, or sovereign. She was exemplary in every respect, had particularly endeared herself to her Indian subjects by a hundred acts of kindness and attention to their well being. But it was one thing to express unfeigned loyalty to Her Majesty, and another to send to us the eloquence of the policeman's baton to make us loyal (hear, hear, and laughter). He could quite understand that people should, of their own free accord, come forward to do homage to their sovereign, but he abhorred the idea of a legislative enactment which compelled them to do so. He had indeed heard that in other parts of the world policemen were sometimes sent to mingle with a crowd on the reception of a king, and cry out, *Vive le Roi, Vive l' Empereur* (laughter). but was that the kind of loyalty that the mover of the resolution wanted ? For, himself he would rather that the people should have no loyalty at all than that they should be impelled to it by legislative enactment. On a previous occasion when a younger son of the sovereign had visited these shores, surely every one had done as much as lay in his power, and there was no ground of complaint of want of loyalty. Why should it not be so now ? Nothing has transpired to show that the people would not do for the heir-apparent what they had done for the second son of Her Majesty. He hoped the mover of the resolution would take no offence at his remark, but he was obliged to say that to him it looked as if the object of the resolution was that Laxarus should pay for the pudding. so that Dives might have the pleasure of pulling out the plums without paying for it (cheers, and loud laughter). Those who were loyal should prove their loyalty by subscribing largely and not taking the rate-payers for their own benefit. It was, he thought, an insult to the community that the Justices should deem it necessary to have recourse to legislative enactment to avoid a show of disloyalty."

The Chairman proposed that the Justices illuminate their own buildings and squares at the cost of the Municipal Fund, and thereupon Mr. Roberts withdrew his Resolution. It remains to be seen what the bill will come to under Mr. Hogg's Resolution.

# MONEY MARKET.

*July* 31, 1875.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES LOANS OF 1867.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ... | Rs. | 101 | 8 | to | 102 | 0 |
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GOVERNMENT LOANS.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Per* 100 *Rs.* | | | | |
| 4 | Per Cent. Promissory Notes ... | Rs. | 102 | 4 | to | 102 | 8 |
| 4½ | ,, of 1870 Co.'s Rs. (1885) | ,, | 104 | 8 | to | 105 | 0 |
| 4½ | ,, of 1871 Co.'s Rs. (1881) | ,, | 104 | 8 | to | 105 | 0 |
| 4½ | ,, of 1872 Co.'s Rs. (1879) | ,, | 103 | 4 | to | 103 | 0 |
| 5½ | ,, of 1859-60 Co.'s Rs. (1879) | ,, | 108 | 14 | to | 109 | 6 |

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Per* 100 *Rs.* | | | | |
| 6* | Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ... | Rs. | 112 | 8 | to | 113 | 0 |
| 6 | ,, of 1865 ... (1885) ... | ,, | 113 | 0 | to | 113 | 8 |
| 6 | ,, of 1866 ... (1886) ... | ,, | 113 | 8 | to | 114 | 0 |
| 6 | ,, of 1867 ... (1887) ... | ,, | 114 | 0 | to | 114 | 8 |
| 6 | ,, of 1870 ... (1890) ... | ,, | 114 | 8 | to | 115 | 8 |
| 6 | ,, of 1872 ... (1892) ... | ,, | 115 | 0 | to | 116 | 8 |

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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| | | Rs. | As. | P |
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| Faizabad Institute | | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Moulvie Golam Subdany, Chuprah | | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Babu Doorgaprosaud Misree. Nacote | | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Atmaram, Mooltan | | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Luckhynarain Mitter, Serampore | | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Mudongopal Ghosa, Mucklogacha | | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Doorga Dass Sein, Saugor | | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| ,, Gungaprosaud, Ajmere | | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Kalla Chand Chatterjee, Ooterparah | | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Gurupersad Sen, Dacca | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Janokybullub Sen, Mahigunge | | 10 | 0 | 0 |

# Government Notifications.

## Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 28, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 20th July* 1875.—Mr. Francis Henry Harding, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed to have charge of the Jungypore division of that district.

Mr. Arthur Clifford Tute, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Jungypore division of the Moorshedabad district, is appointed to have charge of the Baraset division of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Baboo Issur Chander Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Baraset division of the 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to the sudder station of that district.

*The 21st July* 1875.—Mr. Joseph Posford, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Goalundo Division of the Furcedpore district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

Mr. Alexander Manson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred temporarily to the district of Dacca.

*The 22nd July* 1875.—The district of Furcedpore, which has hitherto formed part of the Judgeship of Dacca, having been constituted into a separate sessions and civil division, Mr. Thomas Walton is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of that district, with effect from the 1st August 1875.

Baboo Sham Chand Nath, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Mr. Charles Edward Buckland, B.A., Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, is also appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. H. J. S. Cotton rejoined his appointment as Acting Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal on his return from privilege leave.

*The 23rd July* 1875.—Mr. John James Livesay, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Fureedpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. Wyer, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Augustus Bradbury, Manager of the Cooch Behar Zemindaries in Rungpore and Julpigoree is appointed to act until further orders as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Purneah, *vice* Mr. J. J. Livesay.

Mr. Behari Lall Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Diamond Harbour division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the provisions of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

# Advertisements.


## Notice.

Wanted for the office of the Executive Engineer Darjeeling Division, an estimator on a salary including Hill allowance of Rs. 62-8 per mensem.

Candidates possessing the requisite knowledge for the post should forward their applications with testimonials to the office of the undersigned at Kurseong.

A. W. TYNDALL C. E.
*Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division.*
*Kurseong 26th July* 1875. 153

REMOVAL.

The Calcutta In-titution has been removed to No. 198, Bowbazar Street.

1st *August* 1875. { KANYE LALL MOOKERJEA, *Hony. Secy.* 152

# NOTICE.

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I am the son of the late Titaram Paul of Midnapore who the public is well aware, was acquainted with specific medicines for the above diseases. I fully learnt the mode of preparing those medicines from my late father and have cured many people of Midnapore, Calcutta, Hooghly and other places since his death. Any one wishing to be treated by me can apply to me at the residence of Babu Rajnarain Bose, (President, Adi Brahma Samaj.) No 13 Fakeer Chand Mitter's Street, Mirzapore, Calcutta.

154 WOOPENDRA NATH PAUL.

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147 প্রকাশক শ্রীবেহারীলাল দত্ত।

RECEPTION OF

## HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CALCUTTA.

AT the Public Meeting held on Saturday, the 31st July 1875, to consider the arrangements which should be made to do honor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his approaching visit to this City, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried by acclamation :—

Proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth. Chief Justice, and seconded by Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadoor—

1. That as the Inhabitants of Calcutta are rejoiced to hear that it is the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to honor this city with a visit, and thus to afford them an opportunity of expressing their loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, it is expedient that they should unite in one common demonstration for the purpose of doing honor to His Royal Highness, on his arrival at the Metropolis of British India.

Proposed by Mr. E. C. Morgan, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and seconded by Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur—

2. That an Address be prepared from the Municipal Corporation' in which all classes be invited to join, for the purpose of welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta, and conveying to His Royal Highness the earnest expression of the loyalty and devotion of the community towards Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Proposed by the Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Advocate-General, and seconded by Moulvie Abdool Lutief Khan Bahadoor—

3. That public subscription be invited for the purpose of defraying the cost of illuminating, on a scale befitting the importance of the occasion, the principal public thoroughfares of the Town in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Proposed by Mr. N. R. Allardyce, Master of the Trades Association, and seconded by Norendra Krishna Bahadoor—

4. That the Corporation of Calcutta be requested to illuminate all property under their control. and that this Meeting does record its hope, that the residents of the Town will illuminate their private residences and places of business.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, and seconded by Mr. Ellias S, Gubboy.

5. That the following gentlemen be named a General Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and adopting the measures necessary for illuminating the chief thoroughfares of the Town to the extent of the funds subscribed, and also for doing all that may be necessary for giving effect to the foregoing Resolutions, and that the aforesaid Committee be authorized to appoint an Executive Committee for the management of all matters of detail, and also be empowered to appoint a Secretary on such salary as the Committee may think fit.

GENERAL COMMITTEE,

PRESIDENT :

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth,—*Chief Justice.*

| MEMBERS. | MEMBERS. |
|---|---|
| Moharajah of Burdwan | J B Knight Esq |
| Moharajah of Doomraon | B Newman, Esq |
| Moharajah Jogender Bunwaree Govind, Bahadoor | Alfred T Osmond, Esq |
| Moharaja of Beteah | J B Roberts, Esq |
| Moharajah of Hutwa | P A Cavorke, Esq r |
| Moharajah Ramkishen Sing of Ticcaree | Bradford Leslie, Esq, C E |
| Hon'ble A Macpherson | Rajah Romanauth Tagore, Bahadoor |
| Hon'ble G C Paul | Rajah Komul Krishna, Bahadoor |
| Rajah Radhapersaud Sing | Rajah Narendra Krishna, Bahadoor |
| Rajcoomar of Beteah | Baboo Degumber Mitter |
| Hon'ble H H Sutherland | Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law |
| Hon'ble V H Schalch | Rajah Harendra Krishna, Bahadoor |
| Honble T W Brookes | Rajah Jetendro Mohun Tagore, Bahadoor |
| Honble Nawab Ashgur Ali Diler Jung, C S I | HonbleRomesh Chunder Mitter |
| Honble Stuart Hogg | Honble Kristodas Pal |
| Brigadier General Ross | Prince Furrock Shah |
| E C Morgan Esq | Baboo Rajendralala Mittra |
| J R Bullen Smith, Esq | Rai Rajendro Mullick, Bahadoor |
| D Scott, Esq, C E | Baboo Heeralaul Seal |
| R Stewart Esq | Baboo Soobuldas Mullick |
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| T M Robinson, Esq | |
| T A Vlasto, Esq | |
| H F Brown, Esq | |
| R Allardyce, Esq | |

R. Turnbull, Esq., Honorary Treasurer.

After the close of the proceedings, a Meeting of the General Committee was held and the following Executive Committee and Secretary appointed :—

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT :

Hon'ble Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the Justices.

MEMBERS :

Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, Chairman of the Port Commissioners.

E. C. Morgan, Esq., President, Chamber of Commerce.

N. R. Allardyce, Esq., Master of the Trades Association.

Bradford Leslie. Esq., C. E. Engineer of the Justices.

Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Secretary, British Indian Association.

Prince Furrock Shah.

Baboo Degumber Mitter, Sheriff of Calcutta.

SECRETARY.

Mr. N. A. Chick.

All subscriptions should be forwarded to the Bank of Bengal; or the Honorary Treasurer, R. Turnbull Esq., at the Municipal Office.

N. A. CHICK,
*Secretary.*

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Executive Committee will be held this day, Monday, the 2nd August, at 4 P. M., at the Office of the Justices.

N. A. CHICK,
155 *Secretary.*

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| 1½ | 2, | 3, | 4, | 6, | 8, | 10 pints. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 1-8, | 2-8, | 3, | 4-4, | 5-8, | 6-8, | 8 each. |

*Patent Block Tinned Saucepans and Best Covers.*

| No. | 1, | 2, | 3, | 4, | 5, | 6, | 7, | 8, | 9, | 10, | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 1-8, | 1-12, | 2, | 2-4, | 2-8, | 3-4, | 4, | 4-8, | 5, | 5-8, | 6 each. |

*Block Tin Saucepans with Porcelain Liners for Milk.*

| 1, | 1½ | 2, | 3 | pint. |
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*Block Tin Tea Kettles.*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3-8, | 3-12, | 4, | 4-8, | 5 each. |

*Block Tin Tea Pots Oval No. A.*

| 2, | 3, | 6, | 8, | 10, | 12 pints. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2, | 2-8, | 5-8, | 8, | 10, | 12-8 each. |

*Coffee Percolators.*

| 00, | 0, | 1, | 2, | 3. |
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| 1, | 2, | 4, | 1, | 2 | gal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 8, | 9, | 10, | 11, |
|---|---|---|---|
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*Tinned Cook Spoons.*

| 12, | 14, | 16 | inch. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0-8 | 0-12 | 1 | each. |

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| ½ | ¾ | 1, | 1½ | 2 | gallons. |
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,, Pratapa Chandra Ghosha.
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